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TWELVE PAGES - TWO RIYALS

# Kissinger advocates military presence



## Jordan explains position on M.E.

By Fawzi Asmar and  
Bob Lebling  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — In its first formal contact with the incoming U.S. administration, Jordan has spelled out its conditions for joining in the Middle East peace process, including its rejection of the Camp David "umbrella" and its refusal to serve as a negotiating surrogate for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Jordan's stand was set forth this week during a meeting between Jordanian officials and President-elect Reagan's National Security adviser-designate, Richard Allen. Both sides had sought the meeting, diplomatic sources said.

Allen spoke Tuesday with Gen. Sharif Zaid Ben Shaker, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and with Jordan's Ambassador for the semi-annual meeting of the U.S.-Jordanian joint committee on military cooperation.

Allen's talks with the Jordanians were broad in scope, and included discussion of the so-called "Jordanian option," or involvement of Jordan in the next stage of the Middle East peace process.

Reagan's National Security adviser asked a number of questions about Jordan's stand toward peace negotiations, sources said.

Allen was told that Jordan's position was very clear:

— Jordan would never agree to be a negotiating substitute for the PLO.

— Jordan insisted on total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab lands, and

— Jordan endorsed self-determination for the Palestinian people.

In addition, the Jordanian officials told Allen that their country would not enter into any peace negotiations under the umbrella of Camp David, the sources said. But other negotiating formats would be considered, Reagan's adviser was told.

Meanwhile, Arab News has learned that Vice President-elect George Bush will undertake a mission to the Middle East on President Reagan's behalf in February or March.

As long as there is an unsupervised right, the demand for the return of the islands should continue at all times and through all means until they return to the Arab motherland," Qasemi was quoted by the newspaper as saying.

## UAE calls for return of islands

MANAMA, Bahrain Jan. 3 (AP) — A United Arab Emirates leader issued Saturday a "get tough" call to the Arabs to help regain three Gulf islands seized by Iran since 1971, the Gulf News Agency reported.

Sheikh Khaled Bin Saqr Al-Qasemi, deputy ruler of the UAE and ruler of Ras Al-Khaimah, was quoted as insisting the Arabs must keep pressing their demand for a return of the islands to the UAE sovereignty. His statement was published by the UAE newspaper *Al-Bayan*. The three islands — the Greater Tumb, the Lesser Tumb and Abu Moussa — were occupied by the army of the late Shah of Iran nine years ago.

Asked if the UAE had responded to a recent request by an Arab country — believed to be Algeria — to postpone its demand for regaining the islands because conditions were not propitious at present, Qasemi said "we will not relent." He praised Iraq for supporting the UAE on the issue of the islands against Iran.

UAE Minister of Foreign Affairs Rashed Abdullah recently called for the return of the islands in a memorandum to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

"As long as there is an unsupervised right, the demand for the return of the islands should continue at all times and through all means until they return to the Arab motherland," Qasemi was quoted by the newspaper as saying.

At the same time, Richard Allen, a principal Reagan adviser, described Kissinger's current trip to the Middle East as a completely private one.

"There is no official character to his visit whatsoever, nor is he carrying a message from the president-elect or anyone else in his administration," Allen said. Asked about a suggestion by Sol Linowitz, who is Carter's special Mideast negotiator, that Kissinger succeed him, Allen said "his private comments do not reflect the official position of the incoming administration in any way."

## Barre condemns

### Carter inaction

MOGADISHU, Jan. 3 (R) — Somali President Muhammad Siad Barre has said the lack of prompt action by President Carter had created instability in the strategic Horn of Africa, the Somali News Agency (SONA) reported. Speaking to Reuter Friday night after talks with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Barre said he had been encouraged by statements made by President-elect Ronald Reagan and would welcome the promotion of U.S.-Somali relations.

Barre was referring to the failure of Carter's government to step in as arms supplier after Somalia expelled Soviet advisers in 1977.

Somalia was at the time fighting a war with Ethiopia over the disputed Ogaden region. Barre said: "We are convinced that had Carter's steps been more prompt, a stable atmosphere would have been attained in the region." Following the 1977-78 Ogaden war, there had been frequent border clashes between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Somalia denies that its troops are in the Ogaden, saying only secessionist fighters are fighting. Ethiopian rule of the ethnically-Somali area.

The president said the Ethiopian government was a colonial regime and said any foreign states aiding it were acting in violation of human rights and the principles of self-determination.

Meanwhile, Sudanese Culture and Information Minister Ismail el Haj Musa has called on Somalia to join other East African countries in what he called steps to provide peace and stability in the region.

Speaking Friday after celebrations to mark independence day, he said there had been frequent border clashes between Somalia and Ethiopia since the 1977-78 war on the disputed Ogaden region.

Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia improved recently after being at a low ebb for several years because of the war in Ethiopia's province of Eritrea which caused refugees to cross the border into Sudan.



HIT BY FLOOD: A view of Sampang village in Majalengka district of West Java, hit by flood and landslide Friday night leaving more than 110 persons dead, a 100 more injured and 50 others missing.

### In Saudi Arabia

## Japan to promote 'rain'

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AFP) — The Japanese famous for fighting their way into difficult export markets, now want to bring rain to Saudi Arabia. A Japanese company is seeking backing from Saudi Arabia for the scheme which would involve the use of a giant tent, the Japanese Kyodo news service has reported.

The agency said a research team of the Osaka-based Taiyo Kogyo, known in Japan for its recreational tents and for such giant tent-like structures as the 140-meter-long American pavilion at Expo '70 has spent one year trying to devise a method of creating rain in the parched desert regions of the world.

The plan they came up with involves the construction of a tent 10 km long, 1.2 km wide and 600 meters high. This would simulate a mountain range, Kyodo said.

The theory is that when damp seawards hit a mountain range, rain is caused. This is because water vapor in the winds is forced into the upper sky, where the lower atmospheric pressure causes clouds to form, leading to rain, it explained.

But in the desert down drafts come from the upper sky, scattering water vapor before it can rise high enough to form clouds. It is thought that a man-made "mountain range" will cause updrafts.

Kyodo quoted the chairman of the research team Ruyotaro Nomura as saying that the research has been checked through

a computer simulation. But there are no places in Japan suitable for experiments, which could involve using a scaled-down model tent.

Nomura said: "The coastal area would be the best. There would be a lot of moisture in the air and the wind must come from the sea. Also we think the land should be as flat as possible."

He said that a back structure would create the most updraft, adding that the most suitable fabric would be moist-coated fibreglass which would last for 20 years. A stainless steel membrane would last 50 years, but would be less flexible.

"It will be expensive, but the benefits will surely be 10 times the cost — we can create a new civilization," Nomura said.

The company has no way of estimating the cost of such a project and further progress on the scheme is now beyond the firm's resources. Financial and technological help is needed from other companies and preferably from some governments.

Nomura views Saudi Arabia as the ideal country for such a scheme. It has large areas of desert, a pressing need for water.

For this reason, Taiyo Kogyo is approaching the Saudi Arabian authorities about the project. As a first step, the company hopes to invite climatological engineers from Saudi Arabia to Japan to view the research and discuss implications, Nomura said.

### \$5 for poorer states

## Arab fund discussed

KUWAIT, Jan. 3 (AP) — A conference of the finance ministers from five Arab states opened here Saturday to consider apportioning a \$5 billion fund among poorer Arab States.

The countries attending the conference are Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. The fund was set up during last month's Arab summit conference in Amman with the specific purpose to finance development projects in poorer developing Arab states. Officials said the conference will decide on the share to be contributed to the fund by each of the five participating states and the projects to which money will be allocated.

During the Amman summit, the five par-

ticipants pledged to deposit a total of \$5 billion from their oil-revenue surpluses to the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development. The conference will also determine the role to be played by this organization in the allocation of money.

Opening the meeting, Kuwait's Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al-Aqiqi said this was a "historic occasion in view of the lofty objectives which the five Arab countries try to achieve toward Arab brethren who are badly in need of finance."

"The meeting will try to work out a pattern of action for this special facility and to decide rules upon which financing will be based," he added.

### By Israeli troops

## U.N. confirms butchery

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (AP) — The United Nations has confirmed that Israeli forces blew apart the bodies of five Palestinian commandos shortly after they were killed in a shootout in southern Lebanon on Christ-

mas Day.

A spokesman for the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon said in a statement issued in Beirut Friday night a Dutch UNIFIL patrol witnessed the incident as it happened near the Shama village in Wadi Al-Ain valley, close to a U.N.-policed zone six miles north of the Israeli border.

Israeli soldiers searched the bodies, then piled them one over the other," said the UNIFIL statement. "After spraying them with an undetermined liquid, an explosive charge was placed over this human pile, which soon went off and was followed 10 minutes later by another exploding charge."

The statement said 30 Israeli soldiers took part in the operation on Dec. 25. It said Dutch U.N. troops watched a mid-morning shootout between the Israelis and the Palestinians and kept up their observation until the midday departure of the Israeli patrol from the scene.

The shootout occurred within the enclave controlled by Israeli-backed rightist Christian militiamen of renegade Lebanese Army Maj. Saad Haddad.

Western diplomats in Beirut leaked the word about the destruction of the five Palestinian corpses two days after the shootout. One diplomat, who refused to be named, quoted a report by the Dutch contingent commander of UNIFIL as saying the five bodies were "herded into a pile and then explosions occurred and the pile disappeared."

UNIFIL's Friday statement was the first outright confirmation of the event on an eyewitness account. The statement said UNIFIL requested the International Red Cross to investigate the incident and then arrange for the removal of the bodies.

But a Red Cross mission did not material-

ize. So on Dec. 29, the statement said, UNIFIL dispatched a team to Wadi Al-Ain to "carry out a medical check and bury the bodies, or what remained of them."

The statement said 35 Israeli troops

prevented the UNIFIL team from reaching the area by firing warning shots in the air. The Israelis, the statement said, then placed the remains of the five bodies in plastic bags, boarded trucks and left in a southerly direction.

Palestine Liberation Organization called the destruction of the five Palestinian corpses a "monstrous crime ... that can be committed only by Fascist, racist terrorists."

A PLO statement urged the International Red Cross to "spare no effort to recover the remains of the burned corpses for proper burial" and said "Zionist terrorism is bound to disappear from the face of the earth."

An earlier PLO communiqué called the five dead Palestinians Martyrs of the Revolution, identifying them as Abdulla Karim Gafar, Muhammad Kawash, Rustum Abdul Rustum, Isaac Khalifa and Issam Ataya.

The main areas of industrial activity covered by the fund were Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam, with Riyadh taking 205 projects at the cost of SR1.800 billion; Jeddah, SR1.706 billion; and Dammam, SR1.70 billion.

Other areas being developed included Qasim 25 projects at SR360 million; Asir, 16 projects at SR85 million; Jizan nine projects at SR435 million; Medina and Yanbu, 11 projects at a cost of SR444 million.

The SIDF provides medium to long term loans for up to 15 years at two per cent administration fee, for up to 50 per cent of the project's cost. Loans are made available to qualified industrial manufacturing and electricity projects as long as there is at least 25 per cent local equity participation.

The fund was founded in 1974 with initial capital of SR500 million for industrial and manufacturing projects and SR19 million for electricity generation companies.

## SIDF loans SRI.3b

RIYADH, Jan. 3 (SPA) — Loans disbursed in fiscal 1980 by the Saudi Industrial Development Fund reached SR1.3 billion for 125 projects, the fund's annual report said Saturday. This brings the total to loans since the fund's establishment six years ago to SR6.45 billion for 577 projects, the report added.

The fund also financed electricity generating companies whose output is subsidized by the government to maintain low costs.

Applications received were 1,171 in addition to 86 for electricity plants. About one third of those was rejected withdrawn by the applicants, the report said. The fund has so far spent SR4.71 billion of which SR1.29 billion was invested during the past year. It is committed to spend another SR5.560 billion. Loan repayment by borrowers reached SR540 million of which SR260 million was paid back during the past year alone.

The fund also spent SR7.5 million out of a committed amount of SR49 million to finance cold storage facilities, making it the principal source of funds for power generation and cold stores, the report said.

But the largest single allocation went for the building materials industry which accounted for 212 loan agreements at a cost of SR2.20 billion. Foodstuffs and consumer goods industries covered 132 projects at a cost of SR1.14 billion, chemicals and plastics accounted for 95 projects at a cost of SR1.05 billion.

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### Arab conference to focus on rift

AMMAN, Jan. 3 — A Jordanian news-

paper said Saturday a conference of Arab leaders was expected to be held in Saudi Arabia shortly in an attempt to end inter-Arab differences. In an unconfirmed report, the Arabic-language daily *Al-Kaaba* said Arab good offices committee would prepare for the conference, which was expected to be held in the second half of this month.

The committee comprises the Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi and the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Algeria. The newspaper said the conference would precede the Islamic summit to be held in Taif, later this month.

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Prince Fahd announces

## Villages plan studied

RIYADH, Jan. 3 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd said the government is preparing plans to provide all villages of the country with services now available in towns.

"We are quite serious about wanting to achieve this objective," he said in an interview with *Al Nadwa* Saturday. "This will enable the citizens in the village to settle down and work as farmers or artisans and thus contribute to national production wherever they may be instead of having large concentrations of people in the towns." Since the people like to work and live where they were born and brought up, this would enable them to achieve these goals, he said.

The Kingdom has great potential for agricultural output and it is the intention of the government to provide all the facilities and incentives for the farmers to till the land and produce more until we are able to dispense with imported foodstuffs, Prince Fahd, said, at the same time the government is engaged in building roads leading to the farming lands to make it easier and cheaper for the farmers to transport their produce to the markets. It is also organizing modern methods of irrigation to ensure a steady supply of water.

Together with these services the government is building schools, hospitals and power stations so farmers may find everything they

want at home, settle down, and till the land. "We are the only country in the world that is spending large amounts of money for incentives to agriculture, industry and construction," he said.

During the recent visit of King Khaled to Qasim and Hail regions, the Crown Prince discussed with officials the possibility of building cold stores to help farmers stock their produce and perishable commodities so that they may then sell them at reasonable rates, he said.

Prince Fahd reiterated the Kingdom's adherence to the Islamic Sharia and said the Islamic people will never triumph without it. "Islamic solidarity," he said, "has been our clear and unwavering line of conduct since it was adopted by King Faisal." It is not our intention to lead the rest of the Islamic world, but to promote its unity, he added.

He attributed the decline of the Islamic people to their adoption of materialistic ideologies which they wrongly thought would be better for them. "They made a mistake," he said, "because the Sharia was a comprehensive system that clearly points out right and wrong."

Prince Fahd said he is proud of the Kingdom's adherence to the religion with which God has honored it and will continue to adhere strictly to it.

Prince Fahd said the government is maintaining its program to build a modern and strong army which will be its bulwark against aggression. He called on the people to join the armed forces and contribute to the defense of their religion and homeland.

He said, Saudi Arabia is unique in its state of security and stability. "This was testified by United Nations reports about internal security," he said. "This happy state is due to the application of the Sharia and the government's concern about the safety and security of the citizens."

### Traffic officials plan car auction

By a staff writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 3 — Jeddah Traffic Department announced that it will get rid of more than 1,000 cars impounded in a public auction unless the owners come to claim their cars by Jan. 6.

In a statement by the department, Lt. Col. Assad Abdul Karim, director of Jeddah Traffic, said the department will go ahead with its decision Jan. 7. He said that these vehicles are in good shape and that the department will undertake all the necessary procedures for the transfer of ownership to the purchasers. The move will encourage buyers.

Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazrawi.

Health Minister Dr. Ali ibn Hassan ibn Haila.

Health Minister Dr. Idris Al-Basri.

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Kampuchean deadlock

## 'Third force' chief returns from China

BANGKOK, Jan. 3 (Agencies) — Kampuchea's "third force" guerrilla leader, former premier Son Sann, has returned to Kampuchea after a visit to China, the *Bangkok Post* reported Saturday.

The paper quoted a Thai military source as saying Son Sann had gone back Friday through Thailand. The report could not be independently confirmed. Sann, who has been based in Paris for more than six months, heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), which opposes both the ousted pro-Peking Khmer Rouge regime and its Vietnam-installed successor government under Heng Samrin.

There has been no official confirmation of a Son Sann visit to Peking, which is seeking to

promote the Khmer Rouge against the 12-year-old Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

But unconfirmed reports from Peking last week said Son Sann had arrived around Dec. 25 for what was believed to be his second visit to China in 1980. China has been trying to persuade Prince Sihanouk, the former head of state, who shares his time between Peking and Pyongyang, to lead an anti-Vietnamese united front, but the Prince has repeatedly refused in the past year to have anything to do with the regime of ex-premier Pol Pot.

As a result, efforts to build a united front have focused increasingly on Son Sann in the past months of military and diplomatic deadlock.

There has been no official confirmation of a Son Sann visit to Peking, which is seeking to

## U.S. must resist Soviet hegemonism, says China

PEKING, Jan. 3 (AFP) — The United States must step up its resistance to Soviet "hegemonism" in 1981, an official Chinese commentator has said. Zheng Senyu, director of a magazine entitled *Knowledge of the world* made the comment in an article published by the Communist Party paper *The People's Daily* Friday. In another article also carried by the *People's Daily*, senior Chinese diplomat Wang Bingnan said the world would be dominated by "the contradiction and struggle sought by a superpower versus the counter-hegemony involving numerous countries."

Wang, chairman of the Chinese People's

## Reagan to hold talks with Portillo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AFP) — President-elect Ronald Reagan's meeting Monday with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo is expected here to have far greater implications than the "symbolic gesture" the new Republican administration says the visit represents.

The visit, Reagan's first outside the U.S.

Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, indicated that despite the danger of war, the peoples of the world "are confident of their ability to safeguard peace." Any pessimistic outlook is unfounded," he added. China has softened its stand on the "inevitability" of war and even recently indicated that, in its view, a new world conflict could be averted.

Zheng Senyu forecast that this year, "despite their differences over the appraisal of the Soviet threat and ways and means of dealing with it, the United States, western Europe and Japan will in general strive for better coordination and unity."

During his election campaign Reagan said

## Peking flays Dutch deal with Taipei

PEKING, Jan. 3 (AFP) — China Saturday expressed "indignation" over a decision by the Netherlands to sell two submarines to Taiwan.

The Communist Party newspaper *The People's Daily* reaffirmed official annoyance by publishing four letters from readers. This Chinese warning came while U.S. Senator Theodore Stevens was making the Reagan administration's first contact with Chinese leaders, Saturday.

During his election campaign Reagan said

## Thailand gets U.S. aid

BANGKOK, Jan. 3 (AFP) — The United States has given Thailand the first part of a \$2 million grant to help combat pirate attacks on Vietnamese boat people in the Gulf of Thailand. The cheque was handed over Friday by U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz to Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Samut Sahanawin.

The grant follows a series of bilateral talks on boosting air and sea search capabilities to stem the attacks, which have sent an unknown number of refugees to a watery death.

## Bonn to build ice station

PUNTA ARENAS, Southern Chile, Jan. 3 (AFP) — West Germany will start construction of its first Antarctic research station this month on ice 1,400 km. from the South Pole, it was learned here. Eight men would use the station in the winter and 50 in the summer. West German Ambassador Heinz Dittmann said here.

The ice chosen by the Germans is a 400-meter thick block 2,400 km south of the American continent. It is drifting toward the Weddell Sea, but experts believe the heat generated by the station will mean the ice will sink into the sea around 1988.



(AP photo)  
CENSUS COUNT: An American looks up at the population counter for the U.S. in the lobby of the Commerce Department in Washington. The figure reads 224,91,042. The Census Bureau submitted the figure to President Carter Wednesday.

## Times invites more bids from potential buyers

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — *The Times* of London has said it remains open to further bids from potential buyers, despite the passing of a new year's eve deadline.

Although the newspaper's management declined to comment on the status of bids, a news report in the paper itself said Friday, "It is understood if other serious potential purchasers appear they will not be turned away despite the passing of the deadline." Two bidders made themselves known before the new year dawned: a consortium of *Times* journalists and their financial backers, and Robert Maxwell, owner of the Pergamon Press printing group.

There were suggestions along Fleet Street, London's publishing row, of other bidders. But only one newspaper, *The Daily Telegraph*, published a report to that effect, claiming *The Times* had received 10 firm offers. A spokesman for Thomson British Holdings, which owns *The Times* group of newspapers under the management of Canadian millionaire Lord Thomson, refused to confirm or deny this. But the spokesman, Hugh Stevenson, pointed out that *The Daily Telegraph* had recently reported there were no bidders.

He refused to comment on *The Tele-*

*graph*'s report that "two Arab interests who made bids were ignored." Spokesman at *The Times* itself and at the merchant banker handling the sale, S.G. Warburg, also declined to say how many bids had been received. "There's nothing new to be said," said *Times* deputy editor Louis Heren. "What I am saying is the truth."

A Warburg spokesman said that as far as he was concerned, the deadline of midnight Dec. 31 had been final. But he declined to discuss the paragraph in the newspaper suggesting that further offers would be considered.

On Oct. 22, Thomson, who had been struggling with heavy financial losses and union troubles for years, announced that *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and three literary and educational supplements would be closed in mid-March if a buyer is not found. He set the new year's eve deadline to allow time for consideration of bids and for any buyer to talk with the unions.

On Thursday two groups formed by *Times* journalists announced a joint proposal to buy *The Times* with the financial backing of several businessmen.

## 100,000 allegedly detained without any trial in India

NEW DELHI, Jan. 3 (AP) — More than 100,000 prisoners are being illegally detained in India without having stood trial, the *Indian Express* newspaper has claimed.

More than half of the detentions were reported from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states, the country's most populous regions, the independent newspaper said Friday.

An official government spokesman said he could not confirm the figures but said that the government was checking the report. The *Express* said that many "undertrials" remain in jail for six months to one year, and some prisoners are detained even after completing their sentences. "They are produced in court

without being produced before a magistrate.

Meanwhile, Indian opposition leaders Friday condemned a reported attack by police on a rally of more than 100 blind people near Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's official residence. The blind demonstrators reportedly were beaten up with truncheons and then briefly detained in a local police station Thursday. Newspapers Friday published front-page photographs of injured demonstrators being dragged into police vans.

## Royal party fire hits U.K. newswoman's car

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — A royal shooting party was reported Saturday to have hit a newswoman's car with a shotgun blast, while Buckingham Palace was telling the press to leave Queen Elizabeth II alone on her customary new year vacation.

Shan Lancaster, a reporter on the *Tabloid Sun*, said her car was "peppered" with pellets as she trailed members of the royal family Friday on their 20,000-acre estate at Sandringham in Norfolk. She said no one was hurt in the incident. The reporter said in a front-page story that after Prince Philip, the Queen's husband, warned her to move away or risk being shot, she climbed back in her car on a public road beside the estate. Then "pellets bounced off the car roof and a partridge plummeted to the ground on the edge of the field," she wrote.

Miss Lancaster did not identify who fired the shot in her direction. She said the royal party also included Prince Charles and that after Philip shouted his warning to her, an unidentified royal aide added: "you have been told now, haven't you?"



(AP photo)  
LUTEFISK BUSINESS: A fisherman displays 98 per cent dry cod which comes packed in bundles from Norway. Using tanks of water and lye he processes the fish for 21 to 28 days into the finished product lutefisk which he's holding in his lefthand.

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## BOKASSA'S 'HUMAN RIGHTS'

Former "Emperor" Bokassa of the Central African Republic, currently residing in the Ivory Coast, wrote to French President Giscard d'Estaing asking for his backing in the United Nations. He had already made a plea to the international body, protesting that his "human rights", specifically the right to a fair trial, have been violated. The regime which ousted him has tried him in absentia and sentenced him to death, for crimes of appalling nature and magnitude — among them the killing and eating of school children who had demonstrated against his corrupt and brutal regime.

What gives cause for reflection in this is not the belated conversion of a man like Bokassa to the cause of "human rights" and "fair trials". It is rather that there are so many Bokassas around the world still awaiting their turn to plead that noble cause as misfortune overtakes them. What such rulers have in common, and few of them can be compared to the ex- "emperor" in brutality and corruption, is their usurpation of power through the military coup, which event they immediately declare a "fully fledged revolution", with themselves as the "revolutionary leaders."

Little is then heard of "human rights", as such "revolutionaries" run their countries for their own personal profit, and as they persecute all who do not willingly surrender everything to the "leader" and his henchmen. Then the turn of such "leaders" and their regimes comes, as Bokassa's turn came, when they immediately start bewailing the loss of "human rights" — if they were lucky, like him, to make good their timely escape.

## Saudi Arabian Press Review

*Al-Bilad* carried as a lead story Crown Prince Fahd's reaffirmation that "our aim is to serve the Islamic faith." *Al-Nadwa* led with the crown prince's statement in which he stressed the significance of agricultural development and building of a modern army. *Okaz* gave lead prominence to the Saudi Arabian and the United Arab Emirates' proposals to end the Iraq-Iran war. In a lead story, *Al-Jazirah* highlighted the Jerusalem Committee's stress on military coordination among confrontation states, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Islamic states. *Al-Riyadah* gave lead coverage to a statement by the director, general of the Real Estate Development Fund, in which he is reported to have said that no increase in the loans is being considered and exemptions would be given to citizens who continue to repay the loans regularly. *Al-Medina* said in a lead story that Western strategy in the region would concentrate on the Gulf.

In a front-page story, the newspapers reported that the Israeli enemy burned the bodies of five Palestinian commandos in South Lebanon. *Okaz* frontpaged a statement by the Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephones in which he said that 450,000 telephone hookups would be provided during the current year. Newspapers gave front-page coverage to a statement by Sheikh Khalid ibn Saqr Al-Ossaimi, heir-apparent of Ras Al-Khaimah, in which he expressed the hope that King Khalid's efforts to boost the Mecca Islamic summit conference would give a new spur to the strategy of solidarity. Iran's reported

admission of being unable to turn from a defensive to an offensive position appeared prominently in *Al-Nadwa* newspaper.

Newspaper editorials highlighted the significance of the outcome of King Khalid's recent tour of Qasim and Hail regions and gave prominence to the crown prince's statement in which he outlined the strategic dimensions of the role which the upcoming Islamic summit is expected to play in Mecca. *Al-Medina* said in an editorial that the King was able to realize his objective by meeting his people and acquainting himself with the projects now being implemented in the two regions. The Kingdom's leadership has made the people accustomed to look forward to more achievements, the paper said, that the government would never spare any effort in serving Arabs and Muslims everywhere.

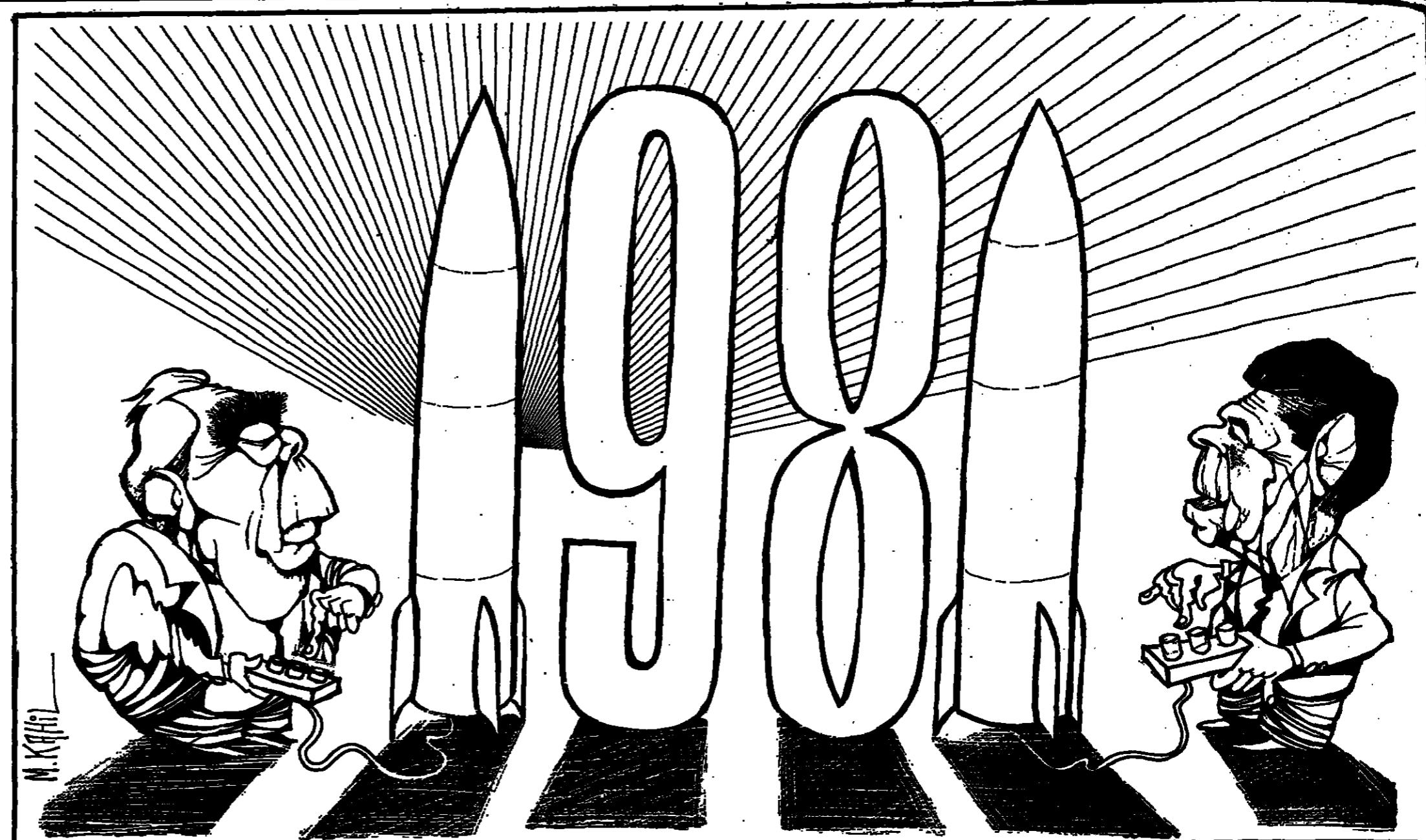
*Al-Bilad* spoke about the Kingdom's role in uniting Muslims and highlighted the crown prince's statement on the strategic dimensions of the Mecca summit. It said that the crown prince's vision of the summit's task reflects the Kingdom's role in uniting the Islamic nation, so it's able to confront the blatant challenge of the nation's enemies.

*Al-Yam* noted in an editorial that the Islamic summit would be a historic event of the present century, as it is expected to discuss all issues concerning the Islamic world. The paper said confidently that the Islamic states possess unlimited potentialities, but only need reorganization and a spur to confront their enemies. It reiterated that the Kingdom has exerted

every possible effort in the preparation of the summit conference and would be ready to bear the responsibilities with unending courage and sincerity. But the paper urged the Islamic states to realize their own responsibility toward this great Islamic congregation and work for the achievement of Islamic unity and solidarity.

Discussing the same subject, *Okaz* observed that Arab and Islamic activities before the convening of the summit reaffirm the ability to cope with the realities and to prepare a congenial atmosphere for the conference. The paper urged the Arab and Islamic world to work with full consciousness of the machinations of the Communist forces and their foreign powers which are trying to shake the peace and security of the nation. In a reference to the Arab Reconciliation Committee's activities, the paper noted that the progress it has achieved so far provides evidence that the Arab nation is capable of taking full responsibility of confronting the conspiracies against its legitimate rights.

*Al-Jazirah* said the Reconciliation Committee's shuttle between Iraq, Syria and Jordan has taken place with the leadership's clear vision of the realization of the noble objectives of the Arab nation. The committee's activities, just before the Islamic summit conference, take place as a result of the initiatives provided by Prince Abdulah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, for stamping out differences between Syria and Jordan.



## Carter's failures outnumber achievements

By Anthony Holden

establishment of a separate department of education.

WASHINGTON — Like Lewis Carroll's Cheshire Cat, Jimmy Carter's presidency lingers only in the shape of that grin, defiant in defeat, self-confident still beneath the landslide. The rest of it was snuffed out with unexpected brutality at the climax of the year of the interminable campaign.

The story of 1980 is that of the most protracted, laborious and expensive disappearing act in American political history. The image of the year — symbolic, in harsh hindsight, of the Carter presidency — has to be those eight burnt-out helicopters sprawled across the Iranian desert.

As the dust settles on a radically altered political landscape, one central truth is already clear. Carter proved above all to be what Americans do not want their president to be: their dramatic repudiation of him says as much about the office as about the man.

On paper, Carter can (and will) muster a passable list of accomplishments. In foreign policy, above all, the Camp David accords — a major if now faltering, step toward Middle East peace; the Panama Canal treaties; the normalization of relations with China; the emphasis on human rights abroad.

Biggest plus: keeping American troops out of combat. Biggest minus: failure to secure Senate ratification of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

Achievements at home: development (at the fourth attempt) of a national energy policy; deregulation of business and industry; reorganization of the civil service; evenhanded judicial appointments.

Americans, deeply humiliated by their impotence against Iran, were also acutely aware of the murmur of discontent from Europe. Chancellor Schmidt became something of a hero for his open contempt of Carter's unpredictability.

Mrs. Thatcher, whatever she was doing to the British economy, was seen as displaying positively Churchillian qualities of leadership.

All occasions informed against Carter, however ruthlessly he used the incumbency for personal electoral advantage. His shoddy autumn campaign insulted the voters' intelligence, reminding them only of how much he wanted to remain president.

without explaining why he deserved to. At the last his rejection was so absolute that he took his party down with him.

History, at first flush, seems likely to bracket Carter with Herbert Hoover, remembered 50 years on as a well-intentioned flop. A kinder fate would cast him as an accident of history, elected from nowhere amid post-Watergate disenchantment to a job he simply couldn't master.

To a job, as his apologists argue, which has grown too big for any one man? Carter cannot be held to have proved that. It is not the fault of the office that this president behaved with such misguided arrogance toward Congress, or that he chose to entrust such power to rude Georgian mediocrities. Nor can any president hope to function effectively while remaining aloof from the mainstream of his party, while failing to preserve the broad coalition which elected him. The insular, self-obsessed Jimmy Carter was his own worst enemy, so rap in the agonies of making decisions as to ignore the more important aspects of getting them implemented.

No president, moreover, can carry the people with him unless he can communicate a grand and common vision. If Carter had such a vision, such a political philosophy — which must remain in doubt — he certainly couldn't communicate it. The man who began with fireside chats and phone-ins, bringing the presidency closer to the people, leaves office regarded as a cold fish, one of the most distant least known American leaders of recent memory.

When his presidency was on its knees, in the summer of 1979, his remedy was to summon the readers of *Newsweek* to a mountain-top, then lecture

the last thing anyone expects of Reagan is that he will get bogged down in day-to-day administrative detail. His delegating skills were to the fore in California, and will be again in Washington. The stress of the Carter White House on constant high-pressure activity will be replaced by a less frenetic, better-oiled government machine reminiscent of the "sleepy" Eisenhower years.

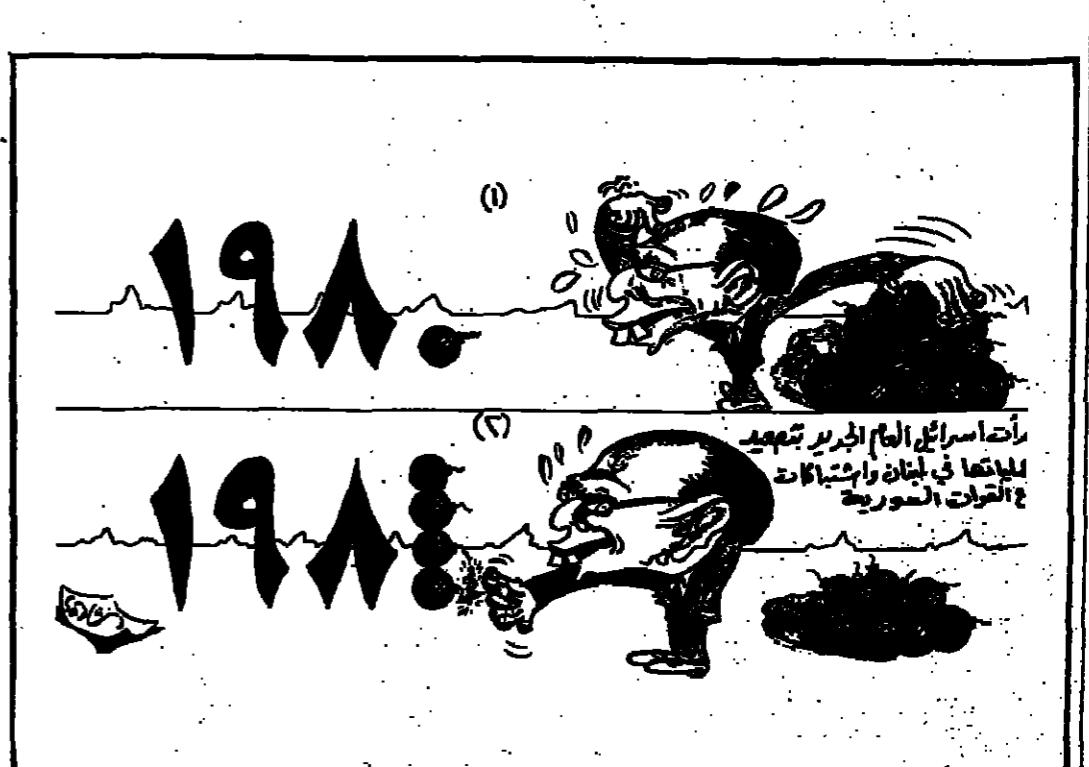
The president, most likely, will be much less visible, less eager in his search for instant crises to discuss in grave tones on network television. He will seek to restore the White House, as to the nation, the air of grandeur and prestige it has surrendered in recent years. He will play head of state as much as chief executive.

## Heights

passage of Cohen's bill. It left Israel isolated as never before in the international scene. An Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights could have a similar effect — although with no embassies left to move, foreign nations would have to find a new way of expressing distaste for Israel actions.

Begin was aided in his parliamentary squelch of superhawk Cohen by the opposition Labor Party and its newly endorsed leader, Shimon Peres, strengthened by his overwhelming defeat of inter-party rival Yitzhak Rabin at the party convention last month, firmly reminded pro-annexionists with Labor that the party platform stands for territorial compromise for peace. The Labor hawks then withdrew support from Cohen's bill. When Cohen's little two-member Renaissance Party tried to make Begin's handling of the Golan Heights bill that of a no-confidence vote last month, Peres had Labor abstain, and the Likud coalition easily survived.

None of the major parties in Israel favors withdrawing from the Golan Heights. Almost all Israelis want continued Israeli control of the Heights. The only issue is how to arrange to stay there. For now, annexation as a solution Israel will apparently reject. (LAT)



Israel greets the New Year with fresh operations in Lebanon, and clashes with the Syrian forces.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1981

*Saturn's largest moon*

## Golden Titan fascinates space scientists

By Thomas O'Toole

Imagine a moon with an aluminum core surrounded by ice and covered by nitrogen gas under an ocean of liquid acetylene, the waves of which are whipped by winds of methane.

If you can imagine that moon, you're thinking about Titan, the largest of Saturn's 15 moons, the 12th one out and the most unusual body in the solar system. Its gold color fascinates scientists, who have long known that Titan is the only one of the solar system's 37 moons with an atmosphere. Now, thanks to a silver-and-black spacecraft named Voyager that flew by Titan in November, they know this golden moon, 5-12ths the size of Earth, has an atmosphere that's denser and deeper than Earth's atmosphere, and is made up of nitrogen, the basic component of all the living things that we know of, and methane — natural gas, the same stuff you burn to warm a house.

"We know there's an object out there whose atmosphere has just as much nitrogen as Earth," said Michael McElroy of Harvard University. (The air we breathe is 78 percent nitrogen.) "Titan is by far the most interesting thing in the outer solar system."

From the still-incomplete data that scientists are poring over, McElroy paints a vivid picture of how he thinks Titan was formed. A star 20 times the size of our sun exploded almost five billion years ago, he suggests, scattering radioactive debris across billions of miles of space and into the vicinity of what is now our solar system. Amidst the debris was a huge ball of radioactive aluminum-26, which drew clouds of ice and dust to its searing surface. That was the start of Titan.

"The principal gases accumulating on his body were methane and ammonia, which quickly broke down into nitrogen and hydrogen," McElroy said. "What you finish up with after the aluminum loses its radioactivity and gets colder is a rock of still relatively warm aluminum surrounded by nitrogen gas, which is surrounded by an ocean of acetylene, surrounded by nitrogen in droplet form and methane gas. An intriguing celestial body."

Cornell University's Carl Sagan paints an even more intriguing picture from his reading of the data. Sagan imagines the surface of Titan to be an ocean of ammonia and water, which in combination stays liquid below the freezing points of either ammonia and water on their own. The ocean is also thought to be kept warm by a greenhouse effect that traps heat in the atmosphere.

The atmosphere of nitrogen and methane gets broken down by the sun's ultraviolet light into a broad mixture of almost every organic chemical seen in interstellar space. Formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, acetylene, ethane, propane and octane. The last four chemicals, particularly, release tremendous energy when burned, which accounts for the idea that it rains gasoline on Titan. This rain produces a sticky tar called "tholins," which is Greek for tar and which may have covered the surface of the earth four billion years ago, before life began to form.

"Titan is a planet-sized laboratory of pre-biological chemistry that's been at work for four billion years," Sagan says. "That's a small planet that's worth a visit."

Voyager's trip to Saturn was clearly worth the visit. When it flew beneath the majestic rings of Saturn, the spacecraft found the planet circled by at least 1,000 rings. Voyager discovered three new moons around Saturn and two red spots in its clouds, permanent hurricanes that gave the planet a Jupiter look. It saw winds speeding Saturn's clouds around the planet at 900 miles an hour, faster than the speed of sound in our atmosphere. It saw a crack in a moon of Saturn called Mimas that if it has been any bigger would have split the moon in two.

"There might have been hundreds of moons around Saturn at one time," said Tobias Owen of the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "The moons we don't see may have been all destroyed by impacts over time."

The passage of Voyager under the rings may lead to an explanation of why they still remain. The prevailing theory had long been that Saturn's moons keep the rings together — that their different positions and orbiting speeds just outside the rings kept the rings fenced in.

Every time Mimas goes around the planet, a moon interior to Mimas goes around the planet, a moon interior to Mimas goes around twice and a moon exterior to Mimas makes a half swing around Saturn. All moving at different speeds, they pull and tug on the rings in ways that might leave gaps between the rings. Each of Saturn's 15 moons could create 40 or 50 gaps. They may be why there are 1,000 rings.

All but one of the rings showed up red in the Voyager pictures. The inner-most ring appeared blue, no matter how the sun lighted it. That's puzzling. Almost every body in the solar system is red, almost nothing is blue. Earth's sky, with its nitrogen content, is one

exception, why is the inner ring of Saturn blue?

"Blue is a color we just don't see," Sagan said. "A blue anything that isn't an atmosphere is very interesting because it is very peculiar."

It's easier to explain the red color of the rest of the rings. Sagan thinks the rings may all be dusted with the thin coating of the tholins that stain the clouds of Titan. Where do the tholins come from? They may all come from Titan, as the top of its atmosphere was boiled off by the moon's passage back and forth through the electricity charged magnetosphere of the planet. That would stain the other moons and the rings of Saturn in a way that doesn't happen anywhere else in the solar system.

Talk as they do about the rings, most scientists still come back to Titan when they speak of Voyager's mission to Saturn. Titan, the golden moon that looks like a frozen primitive Earth. For years, scientists thought the atmosphere surrounding Titan was ethane. Voyager found the methane was only a haze above the real atmosphere, which was almost pure nitrogen.

"We kept looking for nitrogen on Venus and didn't find it, and we were looking for nitrogen on Mars and didn't find it," said the University College of London's Gary Hunt. "Now we have it, a major nitrogen atmosphere that means we have another Earth-like planet one billion miles from the sun."

Titan looks Earth-like in other ways. Voyager found at least two haze layers over Titan, both colored a vivid purple and made of droplets of nitrogen, methane and hydrogen cyanide. These are the same organic chemicals that conspired to bring forth life on Earth more than three billion years ago.

"In the study of primitive atmospheres, hydrogen cyanide is always a link to amino acids and we all know what that means," Hunt said. Amino acids are the building blocks of life as we know it. "I'm not saying that's life on Titan, but in the coldest regions of Earth there are primitive forms of life. I don't think we can say the same thing can't happen on Titan."

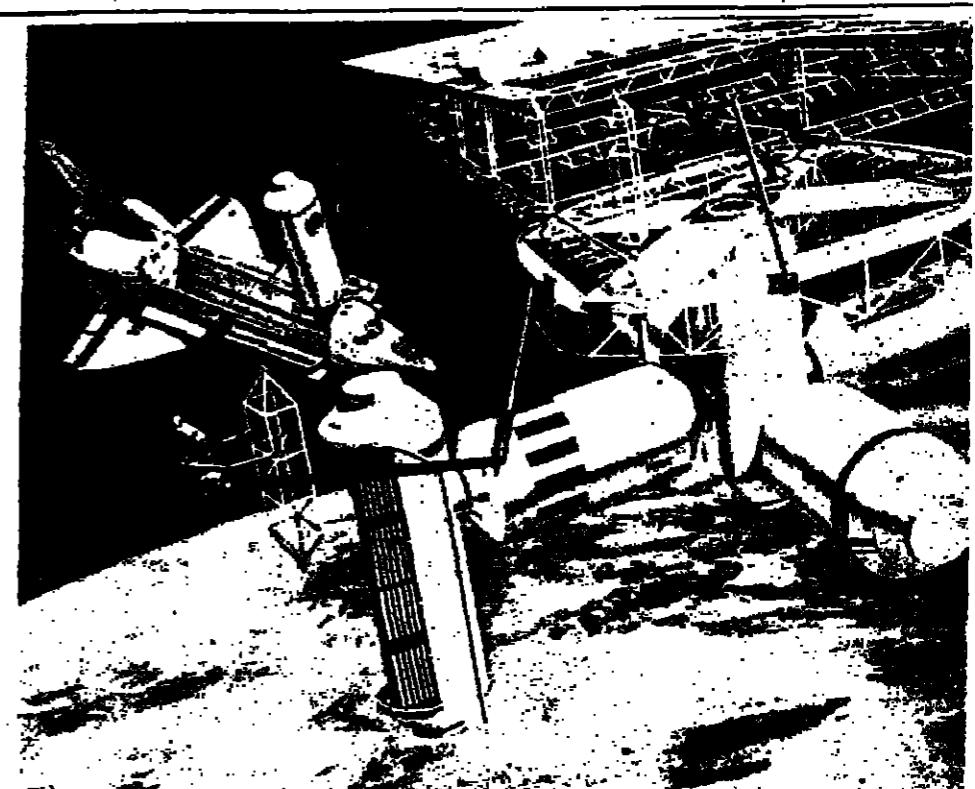
How cold is it on Titan? A body that far from the sun theoretically should be no warmer than 87 degrees above absolute zero. (364 degrees below zero Fahrenheit) but Voyager found a greenhouse effect that warmed it as much as 33 degrees above that. Scientists analyzing the Voyager tapes still don't know Titan's surface temperature. Some think the surface temperature might be

as warm as 120 degrees above absolute zero (minus 331 degrees F.)

The Voyager data shows a temperature of 92 degrees above absolute zero and an atmospheric pressure 1.5 times as dense as Earth's. Sagan at one point thought the pressure might have gone as high as 20 times that of Earth, which would warm things up considerably at the surface. Stanford University's Von Eshelman never thought it would go higher than three times what it is on Earth.

"Carl and I had a bet that involved a Susan B. Anthony dollar," Eshelman said. "If the pressure was any more than six times what it is on Earth, he would have won. I won the dollar."

No matter who won the bet, Titan has now become a prime candidate for a future space mission. One idea already being toyed with is to put a spacecraft in orbit around Titan, then float a balloon in its atmosphere and land a small robot on its frozen ocean surface. If Sagan is correct and the ocean is liquid, the robot lander would radio that fact back before it sinks into the ammonia-and-water seas.



**FUTURE FUEL:** Space engineers at the American Rockwell Company are planning construction of a solar satellite that would beam a continuous stream of microwaves to a receiving station.

## Egg-sized tumors removed from girl's heart

By Roxane Arnold

SANTA ANA, California (LAT) — It wasn't that she felt sick, just tired all the time.

So tired that 16-year-old Vicki Uranich stopped going out with friends, stopped playing the sports she loved, stopped opening books at all.

It wasn't that she didn't see a doctor. She did, beginning with the first sign of unexplained fatigue. He prescribed thyroid medication, iron pills to pep her up.

What no one understood then — and wouldn't for almost two more years — was that Vicki's fatigue was symptomatic of something much more serious than sluggish blood. Two grapefruit tumors were growing in each of the ventricles of her heart and were crowding blood out of that vital organ. It was an ailment doctors were hard pressed to recognize. None had ever seen it before.

"There's never been one like it before in medical literature," said heart surgeon Alan Gazzaniga, a University of California, Irvine, college of medicine professor and part of the physician team called in to treat Vicki.

"Tumors like that are extremely rare in one ventricle or the other. But to have them in both... it's never been seen before as far as we can tell. If you'd never see one before, you'd never think of it."

The fifth in a line of six strapping Uranich children, Vicki, like most of the others, played team sports as a way of life. So when Vicki started to falter, people took notice.

"The coaches were thinking she was dogging it, being lazy," said Dorothy Uranich, Vicki's mother. "I thought it was really strange that she didn't have the stamina the other ones did. I kept going back to the doctor and he kept saying nothing was wrong."

Vicki stopped playing basketball and was warned she'd be cut from the Mater Dei volleyball team unless she started to pick up her pace. But her fatigue continued and by this fall, it was constant.

"All of a sudden, she was a recluse," her mother said. "She stopped going places with her friends, and I really got worried. I knew something was wrong."

The Uranichs decided to take Vicki to another doctor late last month. After a quick series of blood tests and other diagnostic procedures, he focused on Vicki's heart where he detected a murmur. An echo cardiogram showed something was amiss inside.

"I was devastated," Vicki's mother said. "I knew when they said there was a mass, and it was something different, that it meant open heart surgery."

"That was the first time I really cried," Vicki said. "Up until then I was still thinking it was in my head."

"It got to the point where she couldn't do anything at all," Gazzaniga said. "The echo cardiogram showed tumors — one as big as a small grapefruit, the other the size of an egg."

Such cardiac tumors, Gazzaniga explained, can either block a heart valve and cut off the flow of blood or grow so large that the flow of

blood into the heart is stemmed. In either case, exhaustion is the result.

"When she exercised," Gazzaniga said, "she couldn't increase her blood flow at all. At rest, her heart rate was 100. Normal for an athletic girl like her was 70."

Vicki underwent open heart surgery at St. Joseph Hospital Dec. 5.

"I didn't want to know what her chances were," Vicki's mother said. "The doctor just told me it was serious — they'd never had a case like this before. Vicki never knew how serious it was."

It took surgeons little more than two hours to remove the tumors. Doctors, her mother said, likened them to "a bunch of grapes the consistency of jellied chicken soup." Tumors like that, Gazzaniga said, are especially dangerous.

"They often break off and cause strokes and things like that," he said. "There was serious concern." Although there was also concern that the masses were cancerous as well, that possibility was discounted shortly after the surgery.

That was only the first of the good news. Vicki's recovery since has been phenomenal, her mother said. Three days after surgery, she was moved out of intensive care into an intermediate care room. A day later she was washing her hair, five days later she was

"She'll be back to full activity soon," Gazzaniga predicted, "anywhere from 8 to 10 weeks."

## China launches war against smugglers

By Michael Parks

PEKING, China has gone to war against smugglers whose fishing-junk fleets have been bringing in televisions, tape recorders, wristwatches, sunglasses and other luxury items by the tens of thousands and taking out millions of dollars in gold, silver coins and antiques in payment.

Chinese naval gunboats, deployed in strength along the coast and backed by spotter planes, have seized more than 20 ships, often with more than \$1 million in goods aboard, and have driven off five times that number in the last two months, according to official sources.

Several gun battles have broken out, and nine smugglers reportedly have been killed, including two whose shipmates said they had been summarily executed by Chinese sailors a week ago.

"Smuggling has increased considerably in recent years to the point where it is now rampant," the Communist Party newspaper *People's Daily* said, reporting the crackdown. "These smuggling cases greatly jeopardize our socialist economy, sabotage the stable

and united (political) situation and adversely affect the modernization effort."

The smuggled goods have gone into the expanding black market where they fetch 10 times and more than their original cost in Hong Kong or Taiwan, draining badly needed foreign exchange and gold from China and undermining what the government calls "good social order."

"The Chinese are bloody serious about smuggling now," a senior British police official in Hong Kong said. "We know that they have blown two ships that tried to run for it right out of the water and have not hesitated to shoot at any sign of resistance."

"From their point of view, smuggling is not just economic sabotage, a crime they treat severely, but it is fostering and financing the development of a criminal underworld that will be harder to deal with in the future."

The extent of the smuggling is startling. From individuals bringing in a dozen or two wristwatches and two or three radios or tape recorders for resale to relatives or friends in Canton, Shanghai, or Xiamen (Amoy), it has grown into a business estimated at nearly

\$500 million a year and dominated by the triads, the criminal organizations of Hong Kong.

"We know there are probably more televisions smuggled into China than imported legally," a Chinese customs officer in Canton said recently, "and the value of the gold smuggled out to pay for just the wristwatches that have been brought in would be the machinery for a good size factory."

When Chinese patrol boats stopped the Gundali, a Hong Kong ship, after tracking it up the coast earlier this month, the boarding party found 60,000 wristwatches, 600 color televisions, 1,000 radio-cassette recorders, 15,000 folding umbrellas, 24,000 pairs of sunglasses, 1,500 nylon jackets, 100 sewing machines and 30,000 yards of synthetic fabric.

Chinese customs officials did not attempt to put a value on the seizure, but sunglasses are worth about \$2.25 on the black market here, a recorder about \$800, a watch \$100 or more and a television about \$1,000.

When another Hong Kong ship, Tianhai No. 1, also a fishing junk, was seized earlier, customs officials inventoried its goods and described the \$1.4 million seizure as the largest at that time.

Its holds contained 17,000 watches, 18,000 yards of cloth, 1,600 mosquito nets, 900 radio-cassette recorders, 150 television sets and 18 sewing machines.

Most of the ships have been seized while anchored near offshore islands waiting for Chinese fishing boats to come out to them, according to official sources, but others have been stopped by naval patrols off Fujian, Guangdong and other coastal provinces. Most have come from Hong Kong, but ships from Taiwan and the Portuguese colony of Macao have also been stopped.

"They came aboard shooting — more than 20 altogether — and threatening to blow us up with grenades," said one of the survivors from a Hong Kong trawler that returned to port with two dead and two injured after an encounter with a Chinese patrol boat. "The commanding officer asked who owned the goods — we had watches, televisions, calculators, that sort of stuff — and when he was pointed out, the officer gave the order and he and his partner were shot."

Hong Kong police believe there is more to the incident, pointing out that the Chinese policy has been not to shoot unless there was resistance.

"Most of these smugglers are outfitted by the triads, if they are not triad members themselves, and they often make the mistake of thinking they can outrun or even outright the Chinese navy," a Hong Kong police investigator said. "It is the triads' involvement, I think, that has made the Chinese so tough now."

But Chinese authorities are cracking down on smuggling rings inside the country, too.

In Peking, 39 persons in the 20s, mostly the sons and daughters of government and Communist Party officials, were arrested for smuggling and black marketing activities — the scale was small — 80 watches, 12 television sets, 293 electronic calculators — but investigators said that the money and gold involved was substantial, with the profits equal to six months' pay and more for most.

One of the best-organized smuggling operations was headquartered in Shanghai, involved 25 Chinese officials and 21 Hong Kong businessmen and had even begun to smuggle limousines and, of all things, bakery trucks, before police broke it up.

## for information

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# saudi business

## A Local Magazine of International Standard

THIS WEEK

The lost labor

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## French proposal

## International oil bank to harmonize policies

PARIS, Jan. 3 (R) — France wants to set up an international oil reserve bank to harmonize stocking policies and help countries faced with short-term supply problems, an industry ministry spokesman said.

The plan would coordinate international stocks to help countries facing oil supply problems, just as the International Monetary Fund bailouts countries with serious balance of payments difficulties, ministry sources said.

The "oil bank" would be an administrative structure and would not involve the building of any stocking facilities, they said. A ministry spokesman said France had suggested the idea at a regular meeting of officials from the

seven major industrial democracies last month, but official responses had been received.

He was commenting on a Japanese newspaper report which said Japan had endorsed the idea.

The ministry sources said France had made no detailed proposals at the meeting, but had suggested consumer countries, and possibly producers, could cooperate to preserve stability in the oil market. The sources added that the proposed oil bank would be independent from the International Energy Agency (IEA), of which France is not a member.

## U.S. banks make 1% cut in prime rate

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Agencies) — Several major American banks joined the trend to lower prime rates, cutting their base rate on business loans by a point to 20.5 per cent.

Banking industry analysts said Friday the prime rate had peaked at a record 21.5 per cent last month and would probably decline slowly in coming months. They said demand from smaller businesses for loans had dropped sharply as the prime soared from 15.5 to 21.5 per cent between November 17 and December 19.

Cuts of one per cent were announced Friday by the largest U.S. bank, Bank of America, and by six other major banks. The prime rate at a majority of the nation's top 10

banks now stands at 20.5 per cent. The prime rate of the banks charge their most credit-worthy customers.

The Federal Reserve Board, the U.S. Central Bank, pushed up interest rates last autumn to fight inflation by slowing growth of the money supply. Many economists warned that the high rates would reverse the recovery from last year's steep recession.

The reductions from a record 21.5 per cent rate came almost two weeks after Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco became the first major bank to announce a rate cut on Dec. 22. Since then, a number of others, including Chase Manhattan Bank, Chemical Bank and some smaller banks made the cut.

## U.S. economy holding up despite high interest rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — U.S. factory orders and new construction increased modestly in November, the U.S. government said Friday, giving further evidence that the economy is holding up despite record-high interest rates. The economy's strength has surprised many forecasters who had been predicting a downturn, if not another recession. They now foresee a weakening in the

first half of 1981, but not the sharp decline once feared.

November's 1 per cent rise in factory orders to a seasonally adjusted 759.6 billion does mark a continued slowdown in the rate of increased orders for manufactured goods had climbed 1.8 per cent in October and 5.5 per cent in September.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Dammam	Spraying of insecticides and detergents	—	1000	Jan. 3
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Asphalting, paving and lighting in Al-Khurma	6	200	Jan. 13
Ministry of Health	Temporary asphalt in a rural complex in Yanbu Al-Nakhil	S/M/401	300	Jan. 12
	Lighting of street in Badr with suspension lamps	S/M.	50	Jan. 20
	Sanitation of Central Hospital in Aqar	786	500	Jan. 5
	Sanitation of King Faisal	687	500	Jan. 6

## PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT  
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE  
3RD JANUARY, 1981, 27TH SAFAR, 1401

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
4.	Good Challenger	Alsaada	Contrs/Gen./Rice	30.12.80
5.	Al Riyadh	O.C. Trade	Bagged Barley	31.12.80
6.	Neelloyd Loire	Algezirah	Pits. Pstuffs/strn	2.1.81
7.	Elion	Alpha	Bar/Gen.	28.12.80
9.	Baia De Sao Bras	O.C.E.	Bagged Barley	2.1.81
10.	Annajm	O.C.E.	Reefer	31.12.80
11.	Kniepsand	Abdallah	General/Hz	31.12.80
13.	Sovereign Ruby	El Hawi	Reefer	30.12.80
18.	Ionian Carrier	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	27.12.80
21.	Kalypso	El Hawi	Timber	1.1.81
22.	Ming Autumn	Algezirah	Steel Pipes/Insula-tions/Griders	2.1.81
23.	Cher Hsing	Abdallah	Contrs/Gen/Steel	30.12.80
26.	Faro Cadiz	O.C.E.	Reefer	2.1.81
27.	Rose Mallow	Alireza	Reefer	27.12.80
29.	Frozen Sailor	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	1.1.81
30.	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Contrs/Load MTYs	3.1.81
38.	Laura	O.C.E.	Frozen Chicken	1.1.81
39.	Kee	Najd	Loading	2.1.81
41.	Grand Fair	O.C.E.	Reefer	31.12.80
42.	Lindel	Alireza	Pits. Gen/Contrs	2.1.81
Ro Ro	Merzario Gallia	A.E.T.	Contrs/Trailers/	2.1.81
			Mobiles	
RECENT ARRIVALS:				
	Baia De Sao Bras	O.C.E.	Reefer	2.1.81
	Faro Cadiz	O.C.E.	Reefer	2.1.81
	Antenor	Najd	To load	2.1.81
	Merzario Gallia	A.E.T.	Contrs/Trailers/	2.1.81
	Linden	Alireza	Mobiles	
	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Gen/Contrs	2.1.81
	Odysseus/Rolaco	Bulk Cement	Contrs/Load MTYs	3.1.81

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT

DAMMAM  
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON  
27.1.1401/3.1.81 CHANGES PAST 48 HOURS

2.	Baglar Kallor	Alsaada	General	1.1.81
4.	Ioannis Martoris	Alsaada	Contrs/Gen./Rice	12.12.80
10.	Robin Hood (2nd call)	Gulf	Loading Urea	28.12.80
12.	Ibn Room (1st Call)	Kanon	General	3.1.81
15.	Ibn Tufail	Kanoo	General	2.1.81
17.	Mare Artico	Ori	Bananas	2.1.81
18.	Amalthea	Gulf	Frozen chickens	2.1.81
22.	Pura Flag	SMC	Cement Silo VSL	1.4.81
23.	Gotha Pioneer (D.B.)	AET	Bulk Cement	1.1.81

## Sri Lanka to establish free zone

COLOMBO, Jan. 3 (R) — Sri Lanka, which is trying to build up a free-market economy rapidly, has announced that it is throwing open a stretch of land to foreign investment as an experimental agricultural free trade zone a government spokesman said Friday the experiment was on the lines of the industrial free trade zone set up two years ago as the economy was being switched to its new direction from a previous mild Socialist path.

Under the new scheme, fields would be opened to foreign investment for the growing of fruit, soy beans, pulses, corn, maize, sugar canes and oilseeds, the spokesman said.

He said Bookers Agriculture (international) of Britain had already offered to setup a \$140 million factory with a capacity to crush 3,000 tons of sugar cane a day. Two other companies, Hva Holland and Mehta Group, an Indian-African combine, had also said they wanted to start sugar cane projects in Sri Lanka and their offers were being processed, he said.

A committee has been set up to study what incentives to offer foreign investors.

Sri Lanka's first free trade zone, situated near Colombo airport north of here, has been hailed by its organizers as a great success. A total of 134 projects involving a capital investment of about \$242 million have been approved for it. Of these, 26 are 100 per cent foreign owned, according to a spokesman for the zone.

About 27 projects are already in production, exporting a variety of goods including ready-made garments, rubber and metal products, gloves, rubber shoes and nylon fishing lines.

The U.S. company Motorola is currently setting up Sri Lanka's first electronics factory at a cost of \$22 million. Sri Lanka's move toward a free market economy came after President Junius Jayewardene won the 1977 parliamentary elections and announced a dramatic about-turn for the island state of nearly 14.5 million people, opening the door to foreign investors in much the same way as Singapore.

## China to hold international motor show

HONG KONG, Jan. 3 (AFP) — China's first major international motor show is to be held in the southern Chinese city of Canton from Jan. 9 to 18 attended by leading automobile manufacturers and agents from West Germany, Italy, France and Hong Kong, it was learnt here Saturday. Exhibits will include models by Alfa Romeo, Audi, BMW, Citroen, Mercedes-Benz, Peugeot, Renault, Talbot and Volkswagen.

A series of technical matters, film and demonstrations is also to be held for engineers and transport officials.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Canton Machinery and Electrical Appliance Bureau and the Canton Foreign Trade Bureau, while motor show (China) Ltd. is responsible for running the project.

This firm is a joint venture between the Hong Kong firms of Goodyear Hopeful Enterprises Co., Fung Ping Fan Consultants Ltd. and Peonia Trading Company and their Hawaii-based partner Mike Rossell and Associates.



(AP photo)  
FRENCH IN GDANSK: A delegation of French trade unions, CEDT, headed by Edmond Maire seen gathering in front of the Gdansk Shipyard Tuesday.

## Wall Street analysts bracing for another roller-coaster ride

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP) — After the dramatic ups and downs of interest rates in 1980, Wall Street analysts are bracing for another roller-coaster ride in 1981.

Government credit controls, imposed last March and lifted during the summer, contributed to last year's wide swings. Any repeat of such moves by the government this year is considered unlikely.

Even without those controls, however, "interest rates would likely have still been at high levels, moving with great volatility," said Carol A. Stone, senior economist at Merrill Lynch Economics.

"This is due to the low levels of consumer and business liquidity at the beginning of the year, growing skepticism of bond market investors, and heavy treasury borrowing."

As 1980 came to a close, she pointed out, "all these factors are still in place — in some cases, to an even greater extent."

Changes in rates have a direct impact on bond prices, and they have long been considered a major influence on the stock market as well.

Stock prices defied tradition for much of the time in 1980 but late in the year, it was evident that movements in rates could still

## Qatar has huge gas reserves

DOHA, Jan. 3 (R) — Qatar has proven gas reserves of between 200 and 300 trillion cubic feet, at least one-twelfth of the known world volume of recoverable natural gas in the world, a senior Qatari oil executive has said.

The managing director of Qatar General Petroleum Corporation (QGPC), Ali Al-Jaidah, said the figure was sharply up on previous estimates. Qatar officials a year ago put reserves at 31 trillion cubic feet although some industry estimates ranged up to 100 trillion cubic feet.

Al-Jaidah, a former secretary general of OPEC said the government was studying the prospects of exploiting the huge reserves in the Qatar northwest Dome gas field, long regarded as among the world's biggest.

ABU DHABI, Jan. 3 (AFP) — An Indian economic delegation headed by Indian Finance and Labor Minister Sant Mahta arrived here Saturday for a 48-hour official visit, the Emirates News Agency reported.

On arrival, Mahta said he would meet officials of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund on possible finance for several projects in India.

The agency said that ways of developing bilateral economic and trade relations would also be discussed.

## IMF hikes interest on SDRs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP) — The International Monetary Fund has announced it was increasing to 10.875 per cent the annual interest rate charged on "Special Drawing Rights," the international money that it issues to its member countries.

The new rate became effective Thursday. The previous rate was 8.5 per cent. Nearly 5 billion SDRs are given out each year. At the current market rate, each is worth about \$1.27 — a total of some \$36,670,000,000. They are created by the IMF and given to member countries in proportion to their initial contributions to the IMF. That means the bulk of them go to the United States and other major industrial countries such as West Germany, Britain and France. Smaller amounts go to the poor nations, which have argued without success that they should have a larger share.

The SDRs are used to settle accounts among countries. Those countries which hold fewer than have been issued to them must pay interest on the difference between what they originally received and what they hold.

Typically, these are the poor countries which need every resource they can scrape together to pay their bills — particularly their rising oil bills. The United States and Britain also have used their allocations of SDRs and must pay interest.

Countries which have acquired more SDRs than were originally issued to them — the oil exporters, for the most part — receive interest on them. This rate has also been increased, to 9.78 per cent from 7.65 per cent.

The IMF itself holds about 5 billion SDRs, and collects interest, so that it is expected to take in an extra \$68 million or so next year.

Beginning Thursday, the value to the SDR will be determined by a new calculation. It will be worth a total of: 54 U.S. cents, 46 West German pfennig, 34 Japanese yen, 74 French centimes and 7.1 British pence. Previously, the value of the SDR was determined by a "basket" of 16 different currencies.

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Friday		SAMA	Cash	Transfer





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# The Organization of the Islamic Conference (Part 1)

## Economic activities: objectives and beginnings

By a Special Correspondent

JEDDAH, Jan. 3 — The Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was set up as a political international organization following anguish and shock in the Muslim world over the burning of one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Masjid al Aqsa in Holy Jerusalem. The decision to establish the OIC was taken by the first summit of Muslim heads of state who assembled in Rabat, Morocco, in 1969 to demonstrate their determination to strengthen the ties of fraternity and solidarity. The OIC was envisaged as a platform to cement these ties and to work for the political, economic, social and cultural progress of Islamic states.

The initial years of the OIC as an international organization were devoted primarily to safeguarding the holy places under Israeli occupation and the recovery of Palestine. These objectives remain the focus of its present-day activities. However, members realized that political cooperation could not develop in a vacuum and priority would also have to be given to the promotion of Islamic solidarity in all vital fields of activity including economic cooperation through regular contacts and consultation among OIC member states.

Thus the charter of the OIC, which was adopted at the third foreign ministers conference in Jeddah in 1972 defined three important objectives of the organization — to promote Islamic solidarity; consolidate cooperation in the political, economic, social, cultural and other fields; and to create a suitable atmosphere for promoting cooperation and understanding among member states and other countries.

While the importance of economic cooperation was realized early, economic questions were not tackled seriously until the second Islamic summit held in the historical city of Lahore, Pakistan. The Lahore summit for the first time defined the economic objectives and goals of the OIC and the Lahore declaration listed the aims of the OIC in the economic field of activity.

These included the eradication of poverty, disease and ignorance from Islamic countries, ending exploitation of the developing countries, regulating the terms of trade among developing and developed countries in the field of supply of raw materials and import of manufactured goods and know-how, ensuring the sovereignty and full control of the developing countries for their natural resources, mitigating current economic difficulties of the developing countries due to increase in prices and the mutual economic cooperation and solidarity among Muslim countries.

Many of the above ideas, which were being voiced, albeit mutedly, by the Third World in general during the early seventies, soon became the rallying cry of the developing countries in their negotiations with the developed ones and at international forums for the establishment of a new international economic order. The Lahore summit is described as a historic one since it gave direction to the economic activity of the Islamic states and helped step up the efforts of the developing world in general to protect their economic interests, which had for centuries been monopolized by outsiders.

In reviewing the economic activities of the OIC, it must be remembered that almost all member states of the Organization are developing countries, and as such endure the common problems of Third World countries. These can be listed as low per capita income,

over population, inflation, shortage of resources or lack of capacity to exploit available ones, and a shaky economic infrastructure. These problems have become compounded due to the recent global economic recession. Nevertheless, OIC member states have shown firm resolve and determination to overcome these impediments and shown remarkable progress in economic cooperation in the short history of the OIC.

For proper planning and coordination of their economic activities and to attain the goals set for by the OIC in the economic field, a requisite organizational set-up had to be evolved. The beginnings were made at the second summit when a committee of representatives and experts from eight countries was created to develop recommendations for a framework of economic and cultural cooperation. The Committee was later replaced by the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs originally composed of 18 member states, but subsequently expanded to include all OIC members. The commission held its first session in Karachi in 1977 and since then meets regularly twice a year. It exercises the role of supervision, coordination and review of the fields assigned to it, follows up implementation of projects agreed upon and submits fresh proposals to the annual foreign ministers conferences.

A major step taken by the OIC to forge economic links was the conclusion of the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia had taken the lead in mootting this idea and prepared a draft in 1975 which two years later was adopted in the form of a general agreement. This accord covers a wide field of economic activity and reflects the aspirations of the Islamic countries to exert all their efforts, in the context of their economic and technical cooperation, to reach their goals collectively or through bilateral and multilateral activities. The general agreement provides for transfer of capital and investment, establishment of joint ventures, maximum potential for utilization of food production and development of expertise and technology through research, study and training. It also seeks to liberalize trade and coordinate trade policies, removal of customs and tariffs restrictions and holding of trade fairs and exhibitions to develop commercial ties among OIC members. In short, the general agreement is the basis for developing and furthering all forms of cooperation in the economic, commercial and technical fields.

In order to give practical shape to the various forms of economic cooperation envisaged by the OIC, a number of specialized groups dealing with various sectors were set up to make in-depth studies and come up with practical and concrete proposals. These include the expert groups on trade, planning and development, communications including shipping and civil aviation, investment and reinvestment, food security and joint ventures. Many of the recommendations of these experts already have been shaped into feasible proposals and some of them are expected to be submitted to the third Islamic summit for adoption.

Thus, it is evident that within a relatively short span, the Organization of Islamic Conference has succeeded in evolving a fairly organized framework to give practical shape to economic cooperation ventures. In recent years several specialized agencies have been set up for information gathering, data collection and preparing specialized studies.

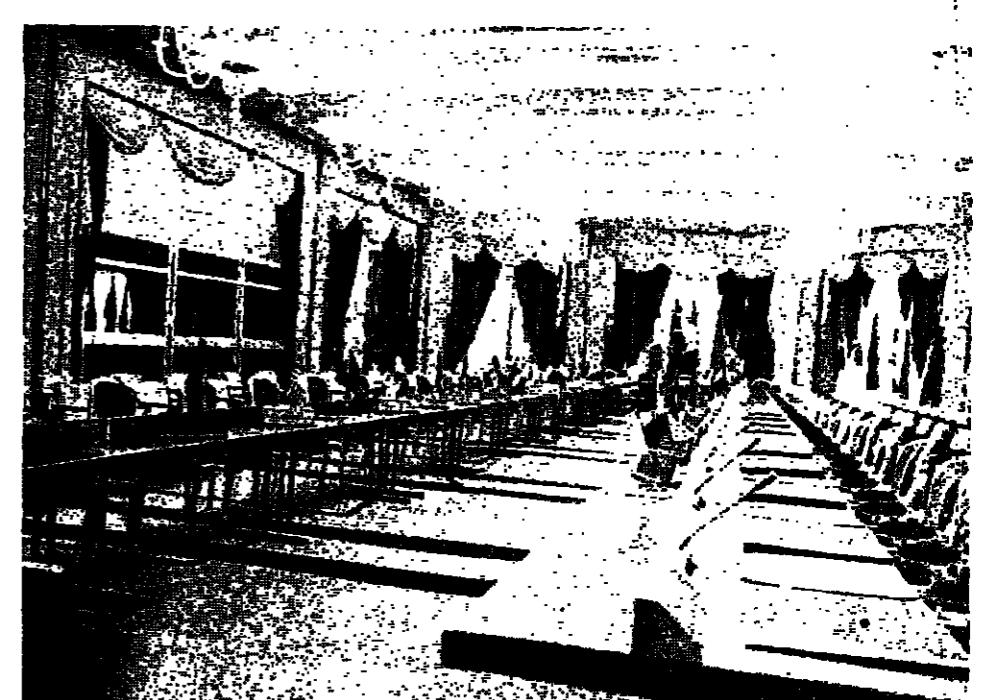


PLENARY HALL: where delegates will discuss issues concerning the Arab world

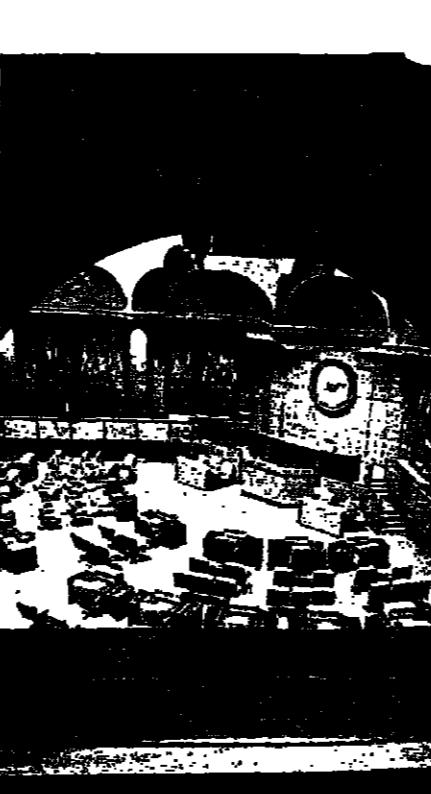
(photos by Dick Money)



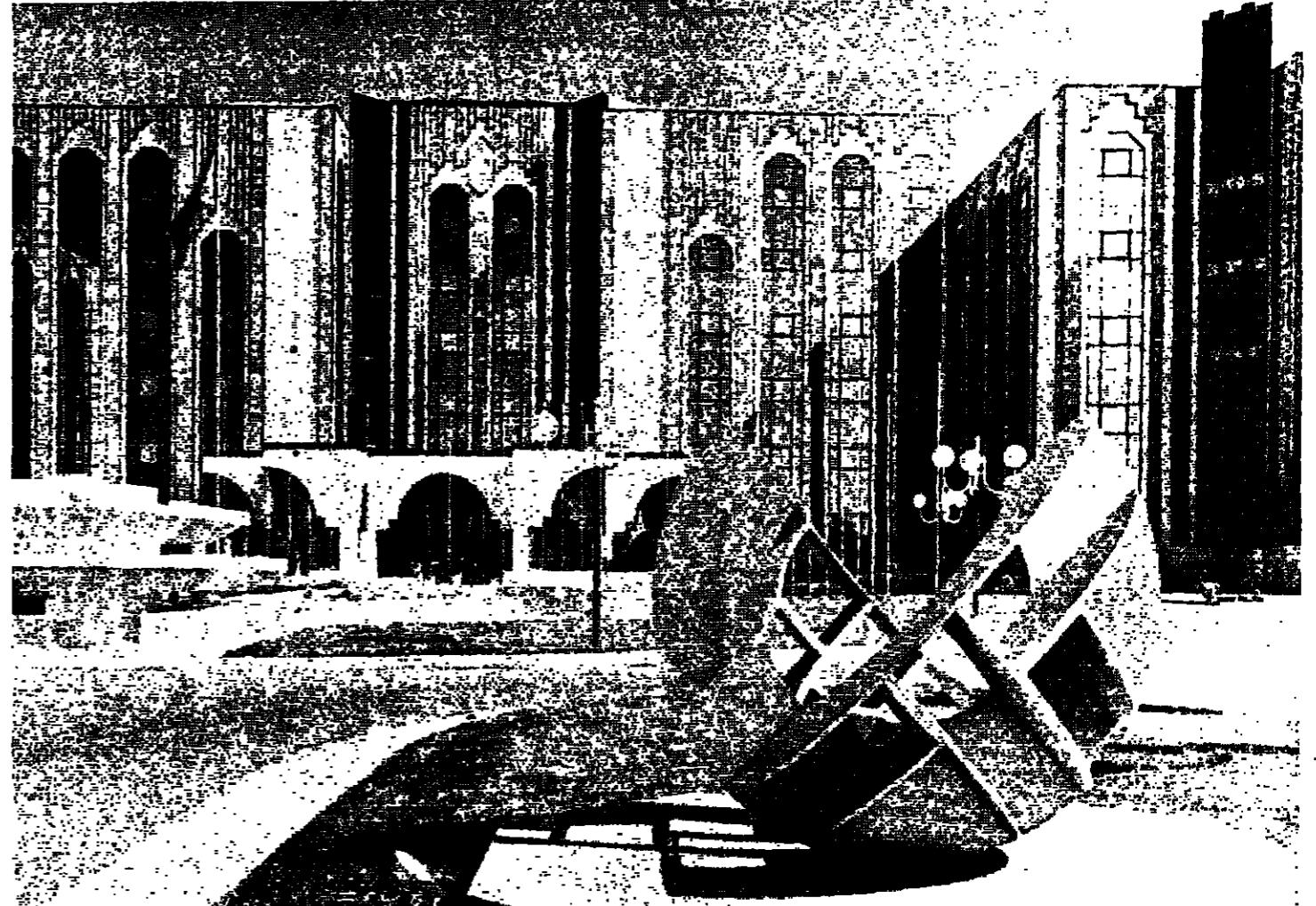
TESTING THE EQUIPMENT: A Saudi engineer is seen here testing the highly advanced equipment supplied by the French firms Sonetech and Telephones Automatiques under the aegis of Sandi-Oger to cover the Third Islamic Summit. Overlooking the plenary hall is a complete television studio, apart from the transmission and recording control room mainly for interpretation purposes.



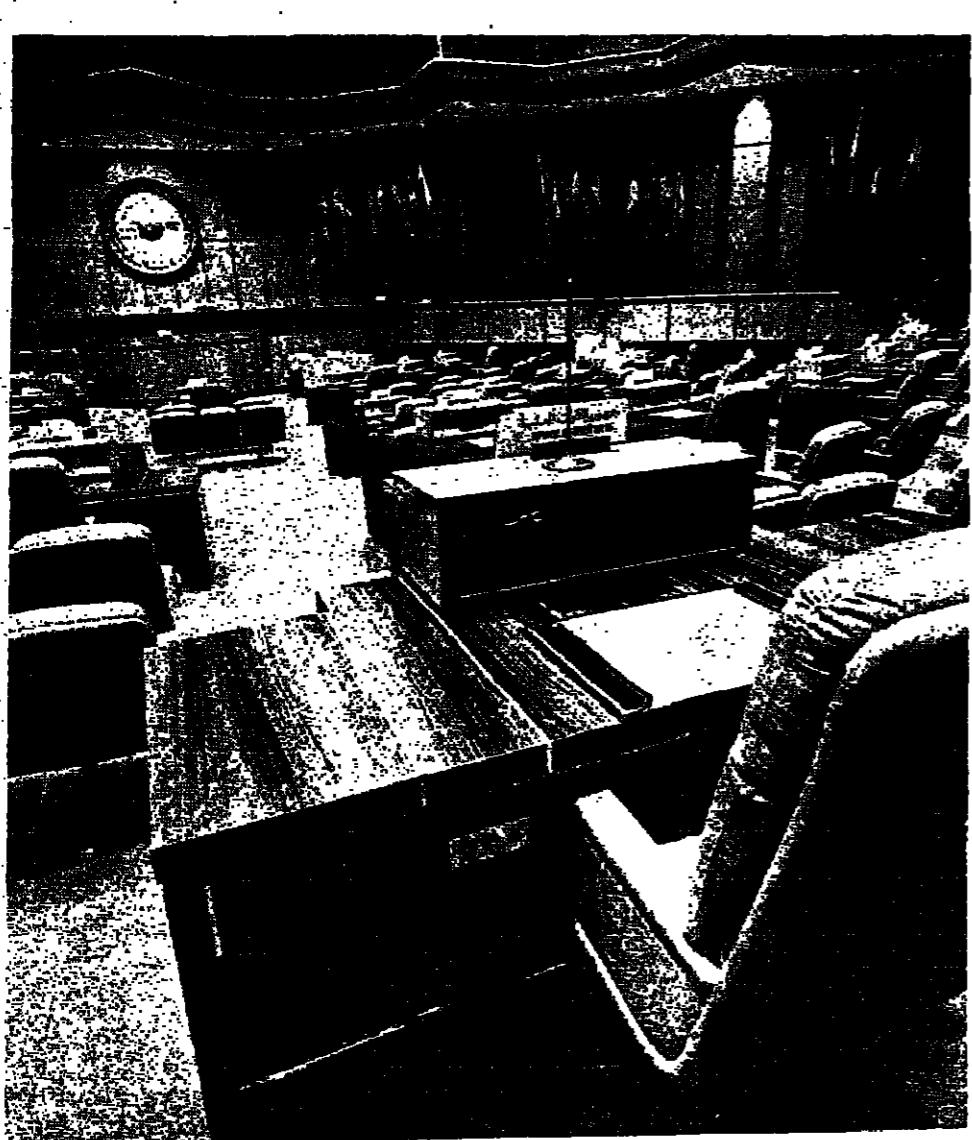
DELIBERATING ROOMS: One of six committee rooms at the main building of the Third Islamic Summit in Taif. There are seats for 41 chief delegates at each committee room and two delegation members behind each of them.



FOLLOWING THE DEBATES: View from one of the two observers' rooms at the first floor of the plenary session hall of the Third Islamic Summit in Taif. There are two such rooms at the hall's level and two others on the first floor, along with a TV studio and interpreters' booths. Each observers' room can accommodate 50 persons provided with advanced equipment to listen to the interpretation in Arabic, English and French, the three working languages.

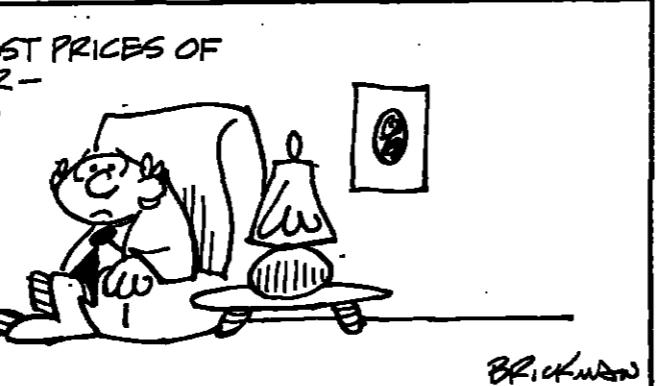
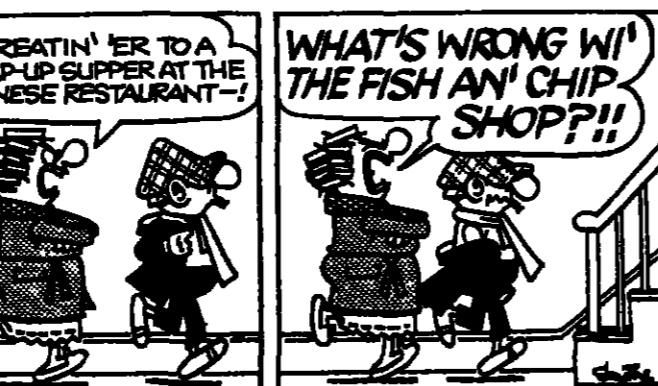
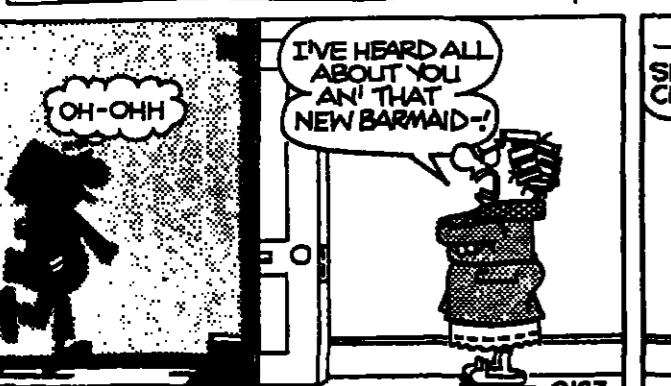


SUMMIT PREPARATIONS: The building that will house the Third Islamic Summit near the Guest Palace in Taif was built in nine months by Saudi-Oger with French expertise. It comprises a conference hall at the royal floor, six committee rooms and a plenary hall that can accommodate 47 delegations of six persons each and 200 observers.



ENSURING COMFORT: Delegates to the Third Islamic Summit in Taif will be viewing their colleagues taking the floor on these television closed-circuit screens to avoid turning left and right. The two buttons under the sharp microphone are used to take the floor or turn off the transmission. The two other knobs on the left of the leather armchairs are for selecting the language channel most convenient to the delegate.

BETTY DAVIS



## arab news CALENDAR

DHARAN TV

Source: Screen No. 120  
Name: Fawaz v. Manchester United  
To a Babyboomer  
Photographic Pleasures  
I'll be waving — PT 2  
No 1 Prayer  
Shining Screen

VOA  
P.M.  
10:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
Describes: Analyses  
10:30 Justice  
News Summary  
10:30 Special English: News  
11:00 Music U.S. (2nd)  
VOA WORLD REPORT  
Midnight  
12:00 News newscast  
Video commentaries  
TV and background  
features media  
commentary news analysis.

SUNDAY

Afternoon Transmission  
2:00 Opening  
2:01 Holy Cross  
2:05 Gents of Guidance  
2:10 Youth Welfare  
2:20 On Islam  
2:30 Radio Magazine  
3:00 NEWS  
3:15 Promenade Concert  
3:20 Loops and Bounds  
3:30 A Selection of Music  
3:40  
3:50 Closeshow

Evening Transmission  
9:00 Opening  
9:05 Holy Cross  
9:10 Gents of Guidance  
9:15 Light Music  
9:15 The Evening Show  
9:45 Companions of the Prophet  
10:00 Arabic by Radio  
10:10 Music  
10:20 S.A. — A Daily Chronicle  
10:30 The World Atoms  
11:00 The World Remember  
11:15 Late Evening Hits  
11:45 On Islam  
12:00 Concert Choice  
12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams  
01:00 Closeshow

BBC

Morning Transmission  
8:00 World News  
8:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
8:30 News Summary  
8:30 Sarah Ward  
8:45 World Today  
9:00 Newswest  
9:30 Opera Star  
10:00 World News  
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours  
News Summary  
10:30 Sarah Ward  
10:45 Something to Show You  
11:00 World News  
11:09 Reflections  
11:15 Piano Style  
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978  
12:00 World News  
12:09 World Press Review  
12:15 World Today  
12:30 Financial News  
12:40 Look Ahead  
12:45 The Tony Myatt

Evening Transmission  
8:30 Take One  
8:45 Sports Round-up  
9:00 World News  
9:09 News about Britain  
9:20 World News  
9:30 Farming World  
10:00 Outlook News  
Summary  
10:30 Stock Market Report  
10:45 Ulster in Focus  
10:45 Ulster in Focus  
11:00 World News  
11:15 Late Evening Hits  
11:45 On Islam  
12:15 Talkabout  
12:45 Nature Notebook  
1:00 World News  
1:09 World Today  
1:25 Financial News  
1:35 Book Choice  
1:40 Commentary  
1:45 Sports Round-up  
2:00 World News  
2:09 Commentary  
2:15 The Face of England

10:00 News Roundup  
Reports: Activities  
Describes: Analyses  
10:30 Justice  
News Summary  
10:30 Special English: News  
11:00 Music U.S. (2nd)  
VOA WORLD REPORT  
Midnight  
12:00 News newscast  
Video commentaries  
TV and background  
features media  
commentary news analysis.

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Safar Pharmacy  
Hathem Pharmacy  
Pra Saa Pharmacy  
Lewiss Pharmacy  
IPL  
Dab Pharmacy  
Zal Pharmacy  
Behind King's Hospital  
DAMMAM  
Arafah Pharmacy  
AL-ROBAN  
Salimah Pharmacy  
ROFT  
Nada Pharmacy  
QATF  
Oghli Pharmacy

Manhaha, Main Road  
Atqa, Opp. Vegetable Market  
Marib Square  
Dhahran Road, Makkah  
"Beadie" Shifa Clinic, Shisha  
Behind King's Hospital  
Central Hospital Road  
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Al-Kherj Road, Thobha  
Municipality St.  
5826270  
Khamisah Market  
51332

## DENNIS the MENACE



"THAT'S RIGHT, YOU'VE BEEN A REAL GOOD BOY TODAY! NOW LET'S GO HAVE BREAKFAST."

Contract ♦ Bridge ♦ B. Jay Becker

*It Just Seems Impossible*

East dealer.  
Both sides vulnerable

NORTH  
♦ Q 9 6  
♥ A 4  
♦ Q A Q 6 3  
♦ K Q 9 5

WEST  
♦ 7 4 2  
♦ 10 9 8  
♦ K 10 8 7 4  
♦ 10 3

EAST  
♦ 10 8 5 3  
♦ Q J 6 5 2  
♦ —  
♦ 8 7 6 2

SOUTH  
♦ A K J  
♥ K 7 3  
♦ J 9 5 2  
♦ A J 4

The bidding:

East South West North  
Pass 1 NT Pass 6 NT  
Opening lead — ten of hearts.

This is a safety play to guard against East having the singleton king — which would cost you the slam if you tried a finesse instead.

When East shows out, it appears that West has the diamonds fully under control and can stop you from making three diamond tricks no matter how you handle the suit. However, the slam is still there if you play your cards right. West is subject to an endplay and there is nothing he can do about it.

You cash three spades and three clubs, ending in dummy to produce this position:

North  
♦ 4  
♦ Q 6 3  
♦ K  
West  
♦ 9 8  
♦ K 10 8  
South  
♦ K 7  
♦ J 9 5

East  
♦ 10  
♦ Q J 5 2  
North  
♦ 4  
♦ Q 6 3  
♦ K  
West  
♦ 9 8  
♦ K 10 8  
South  
♦ K 7  
♦ J 9 5

Then you cash the king of clubs, discarding a heart. If West also discards a heart, you cash the king of hearts and lead the jack of diamonds, thus holding West to one diamond trick no matter what he does. If he discards a diamond on the king of clubs, you simply play the queen of diamonds and cash the ace of diamonds to make the slam.

Riley's Believe It or Not!

THE KING'S MEN  
Goblet Valley, Utah  
NATURAL FORMATION



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MICKEY  
ROONEY  
THE VETERAN  
ENTERTAINER  
HAS BEEN AN  
ACTOR SINCE  
HE WAS 15  
MONTHS OF  
AGE

Submitted by  
Tom Hargrave  
Gahamsville, N.H.

THE KOALA BEAR  
OF AUSTRALIA  
NEVER DRINKS  
THE NAME "KOALA"  
MEANS "NO DRINK"

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RADIO PAKISTAN

SUNDAY

Morning  
Frequency: 17662, 17845, 21766 (KHZ)  
Wavelength: 16.56, 16.81, 13.82 (metres)

7:45 Religious Program

8:00 News

8:10 Religious Music

8:30 Historical Notes

9:00 News

9:03 Listener Mail

9:23 Religious Music

Evening  
Frequency: 17710, 21485, 27755 (KHZ)  
Wavelength: 16.74, 13.96, 13.79 (metres)

4:45 Religious Program

5:15 Sports Round-up

5:45 One Computer

6:00 News

6:15 Press Review

6:20 On This Day

6:25 Light Music

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS

T'S IMPOSSIBLE  
TO KEEP  
YOUR EYE ON  
THE BALL AT  
IMPACT, BUT  
YOU CAN SEE  
THE 'BLUR'  
CREATED  
BY THE HIT.

TRACY RUSTIN

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1981



What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to April 19)

Enjoy a movie or a concert with a loved one. Good news from a distance. A close ally now understands your viewpoint.

TAURUS (April 20 to May 20)

A friendly disposition aids you in monetary dealings with others. A partner surprises you in a nice way. Enjoy romance.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

You should be pleased with your love life. Stars favor close ties, so if you are not happy, take the initiative.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

A co-worker may invite you over. New inspiration aids you in creative work projects. Children are helpful. Health improves.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

Plan to go out and do something special. Feelings deepen in a romantic situation. Hobbies are fun. Enjoy togetherness.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Add a decorative touch to the home. Shopping trips are

favored. Having others visit should be most pleasant. Enjoy home life.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)

Good news makes you happy. Your warmth attracts new admirers. Creativity receives new inspiration.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)

The purchase of art objects is favored. You may receive a special gift from a loved one. Look into auctions and rummage sales.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

You'll feel appreciated by others now. A warm and friendly disposition attracts admirers. Concentrate on your appearance.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Take time to enjoy private and special moments with a loved one. The possibility of an unexpected visit is strong.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

Social life leads to new romantic introductions. Accept invitations for parties. You're also able to further your career.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

You'll enjoy the favor of higher-ups. Business and pleasure mix favorably. A good time to mix with others socially. Enjoy yourself.

Crossword  
by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

42 Athlete's  
vulnerable  
starred in it  
spot

5 Mariner

11 Athena's title

12 Smiten

13 Sobriquet

15 Scottish

16 Mamie's mate

17 Prefix

18 Confidante

20 Ritual

21 Cozy room

22 Needle-sharp

23 Biblical

24 Dodged

25 "On the

— of the

Wabash"

31 Shrive

32 Scope</p

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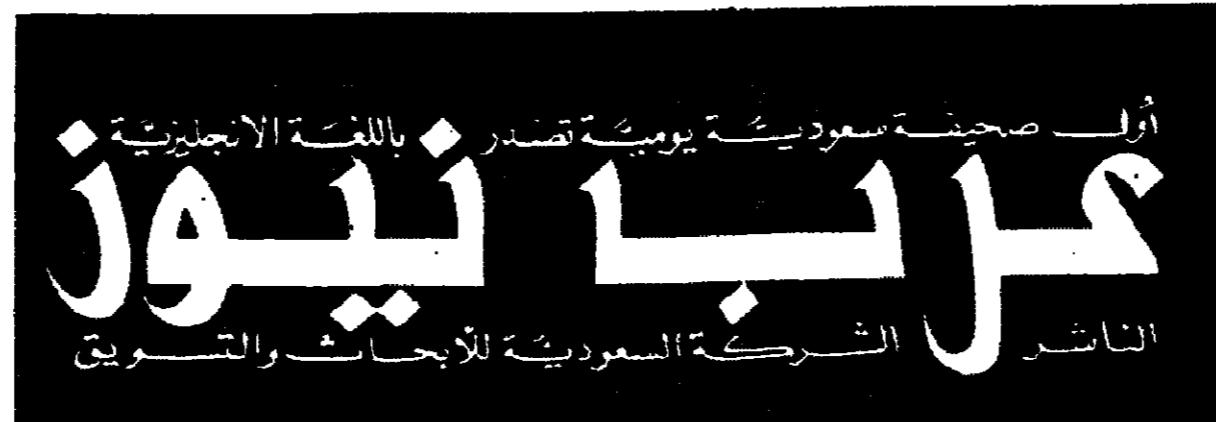
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PAGE 12

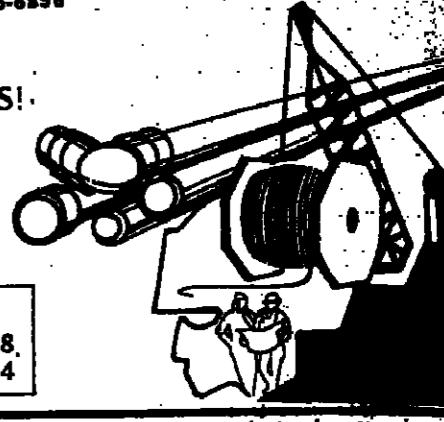


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## Iran warns Reagan Settlement under Carter improbable

TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (AP) — Tehran Radio said Saturday it seemed "totally improbable" the hostages will be freed under U.S. President Carter, again threatened spy trials and warned the "Zionist clique of Reagan" unless the President-elect comes up with a solution.



Muhammad Ali Rajai

## Traders tell Rajai to go

TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (AFP) — Traders in the Tehran bazaar Saturday charged the government of Muhammad Ali Rajai with "incompetence" and called on the premier to resign.

The call to quit came in a communiqué published in the newspaper of the National Front, the secular party led by Karim Sanjabi.

"We will fight the government with all our force to bring it down," Abolhassan Lebaschi, leader of the association of traders, businesses and artisans of Tehran, told Agence France-Presse.

"We played a vital role in the revolution against the Shah. We financed the revolution and published most of the leaflets. We have kept this vital role in the current situation," said the spokesman for the bazaar, the principal commercial force in Iran.

"Someone like Rajai, through lack of political and economic experience, and with a weak cabinet, could never resolve Iran's problems," Lebaschi said. "We know he cannot save Iran."

The prime minister was "unable to prevent inflation which is rising while the national economy is stagnating," the businessman's leader added.

"Printing banknotes can feed inflation, while production is falling," he added. As an example, Lebaschi cited the case of the Pekan car, the knocked-down British car built under license in Iran. The price had risen from 400,000 rials to 700,000 rials, while the builder, Iran National, was no longer viable.

"We are heading towards a more and more catastrophic situation," he said. "The bazaar has a duty to lead the national movement, as it did under (former Prime Minister Muhammad Mossadegh)." The movement, an Iranian nationalist group, was part of the National Front which was founded in 1949.

## Iraq accused of torture

BEIRUT, Jan. 3 (AP) — Iran charged anew on Saturday that Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Jawad Baqir Tonguyan was physically tortured in Iraqi captivity to extract that his spleen had to be removed.

The new accusation was made by the secretary of Iran's acting oil minister, who was not identified by name. His statement in Tehran was reported by the official Pars news agency. "Most probably his spleen has suffered as a result of torture and mistreatment, and had to be removed," the secretary was quoted as saying.

He was answering a question about an Iraqi newspaper report that the 32-year-old Tonguyan underwent surgery shortly after he was captured by Iraqi troops near the embattled Iranian oil refining city of Abadan on Oct. 31.

**SPF**

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(AP photo)  
NEW OFFER: Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, left, shakes hands with Algeria's ambassador to Iran Abdellah Gherbal as Algerian intermediaries left the State Department in Washington Tuesday. The Algerian took a new offer for Iran for the release of hostages. Algeria's ambassador to the U.S., Rehda Malek, is second from left.

## Tough decisions with Soviets

## Reagan to decide on grain embargo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (R) — The incoming Reagan administration will face some tough decisions on the future of agricultural trade with the Soviet Union, in particular whether to end the grain embargo.

The partial embargo was imposed a year ago in retaliation for the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and President-elect Ronald Reagan has to decide whether to lift it if Soviet troops remain massed on the Polish border.

President Carter reaffirmed the restrictions this week, extending the embargo through 1981.

Reagan and agriculture secretary-designate John Block have promised to re-examine the embargo after taking office on January 20, with a view to lifting it. Both have criticized the embargo for hurting American farmers more than the Russians.

But Block said recently that the curbs

would end in the right circumstances and indicated that they would remain if Soviet troops invaded Poland.

With U.S. supplies tight because of the summer drought, Block said he no longer favored allowing the Russians to take more foodgrains than those already bought for the final year of the grain pact between the two nations.

The economic sanctions against the Russians announced last January 4, included an embargo on 17 million tonnes of grain for shipment last year and a ban on sales of various other farm products.

But Carter decided to honor the minimum terms of the agreement with the Russians which provided for eight million tonnes of U.S. grain in each of the fourth and fifth years of the pact that will expire in September.

U.S. agriculture department and grain trade officials predicted that a new grain

agreement with the Russians would be closely linked to foreign policy considerations, and possibly to any new strategic arms limitation talks.

The officials agreed that U.S. agricultural exports would increasingly be tied to international developments, especially in view of Block's recent statements on using food as a weapon.

One agriculture department official, Thomas Taylor, said the embargo might well foreshadow increased government use of food as a weapon.

He said the embargo was a greater success from a foreign policy point of view rather than from an economic one.

"The Soviet economy has not been brought to its knees," he said, noting that the Kremlin had been denied only modest amounts of grain.

## Walesa hints at action if Russia intervenes

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (Agencies) — Lech Walesa, the leader of Poland's independent trade union movement, hinted that Poles would resist if the Soviet Union intervened in their nation, the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

In a dispatch from Warsaw Friday, Kyodo quoted Walesa as saying: "We would be ready to act in such a way we would not be criticized by the world as cowards" if Soviet or Warsaw pact forces moved across Polish borders to quell social unrest. But Kyodo also quoted Walesa as saying he did not believe the Soviets would intervene.

Kyodo said Walesa commented Wednesday during a meeting with Japanese reporters at the headquarters of the union Solidarity in the Baltic port of Gdansk.

**Diouf may order early elections**

DAKAR, Jan. 3 (AFP) — Senegal's new President Abdou Diouf could be preparing the ground for early elections following indications Thursday, the day he was sworn in to replace Leopold Senghor, that the west African state was to open the doors to new political parties.

Informed circles here believed that Diouf will change the law which now limits the number of parties and get the electoral law modified accordingly. There has been speculation that a formed electoral law will give the winning party an automatic working majority in the assembly and may help Diouf's party.

The new president's inaugural speech seems to have been well received by people of Dakar and both business and diplomatic circles, some of whom had feared that a period of unrest would follow Senghor's resignation, were reassured by the choice of Diouf's Prime Minister, Habib Thiam.

In the other end of the political spectrum Sheikh Anta Diop, leader of the banned National Democratic Rally, described as positive a speech yesterday by supreme court chairman Keba Mbaya calling for a broadening of political life within the country.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazan

Decades seem to arrange themselves under certain headings: most convenient for us journalists.

In the West, the Forties divided themselves neatly between 'years of destruction' and 'years of construction'. Up to 1945, Europe did its best to level itself to the ground. From then to 1950 it went on to rebuild itself.

The Fifties were the years of the 'Angry Young Men', who thought their elders had betrayed the world to two of the most destructive conflicts seen by man. Then these same young men, having mellowed, became themselves the rulers — and what do you know? Wars all over the place, firstly and foremost the war in Vietnam.

The Sixties also were the years in which some nations of the West, notably the reticent British, seemed to discover sex. Then came the Seventies which could be called the 'Years of Number One', of selfishness, of the "me" generation. And now the Eighties, and already one could say they will be known as the 'Lean Years'.

In the case of the Arab world, the decades could be seen to start with the catastrophe of the Forties, in which most of Palestine was lost, and then go down all the way. For the Fifties brought the series of military coups which snuffed out what little freedom we enjoyed. Then came the Sixties in which we lost what remained of Palestine. Then the Seventies which seemed to augur well with the October War, only to show its true nature a short while later; with the Arabs divided and weakened as never before, and with their major power, Egypt, signing its separate peace with the Israelis.

As for the Eighties, it has already shown its hand, and a frightening one it seems to be: The Iraqi-Iranian war is already in its fourth destructive month, with no end in sight.

Translated from *Asharq Al Awsat*

## Namibia meet may be put off

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 3 (AP) — Radio Mozambique said Friday night that a meeting planned for Luanda, Angola, Saturday to discuss southwest Africa may be called off because of transport problems.

The radio report monitored here, quoted official sources in Tanzania as saying they doubted if the delegations could reach Luanda in time for the meeting. Representatives of six black African nations were to convene in the Angolan capital to formulate a joint strategy for next week's United Nations-sponsored peace talks on the guerrilla war in southwest Africa. The countries have observer status at the talks.

The report said that if officials of the six nations are unable to meet in Luanda as planned, they will confer in Geneva when the U.N.-sponsored conference gets under way there, Wednesday.

Southwest Africa, also known by its local name of Namibia, is a former German colony whose political status has been in limbo since World War I. Wedged between Angola and South Africa, it has barely a million inhabitants and vast vistas of desert. But it is rich in minerals such as diamonds, zinc, copper, lead, tin and uranium. Rossing Uranium, the biggest uranium mine in the world, is located there.

Namibia became a spoil of the World War I after South Africa invaded it and captured the Kaiser's German garrison in 1915. The old League of Nations gave it a mandate to administer the territory in 1920.

The African States — Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Tanzania — support the week-long peace talks, to be held in Geneva beginning Wednesday.

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